

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

SERIES 23

M. C. JOSHI

of the Uttar Pradesh Civil Service

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLICATIONS SERIES 23—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

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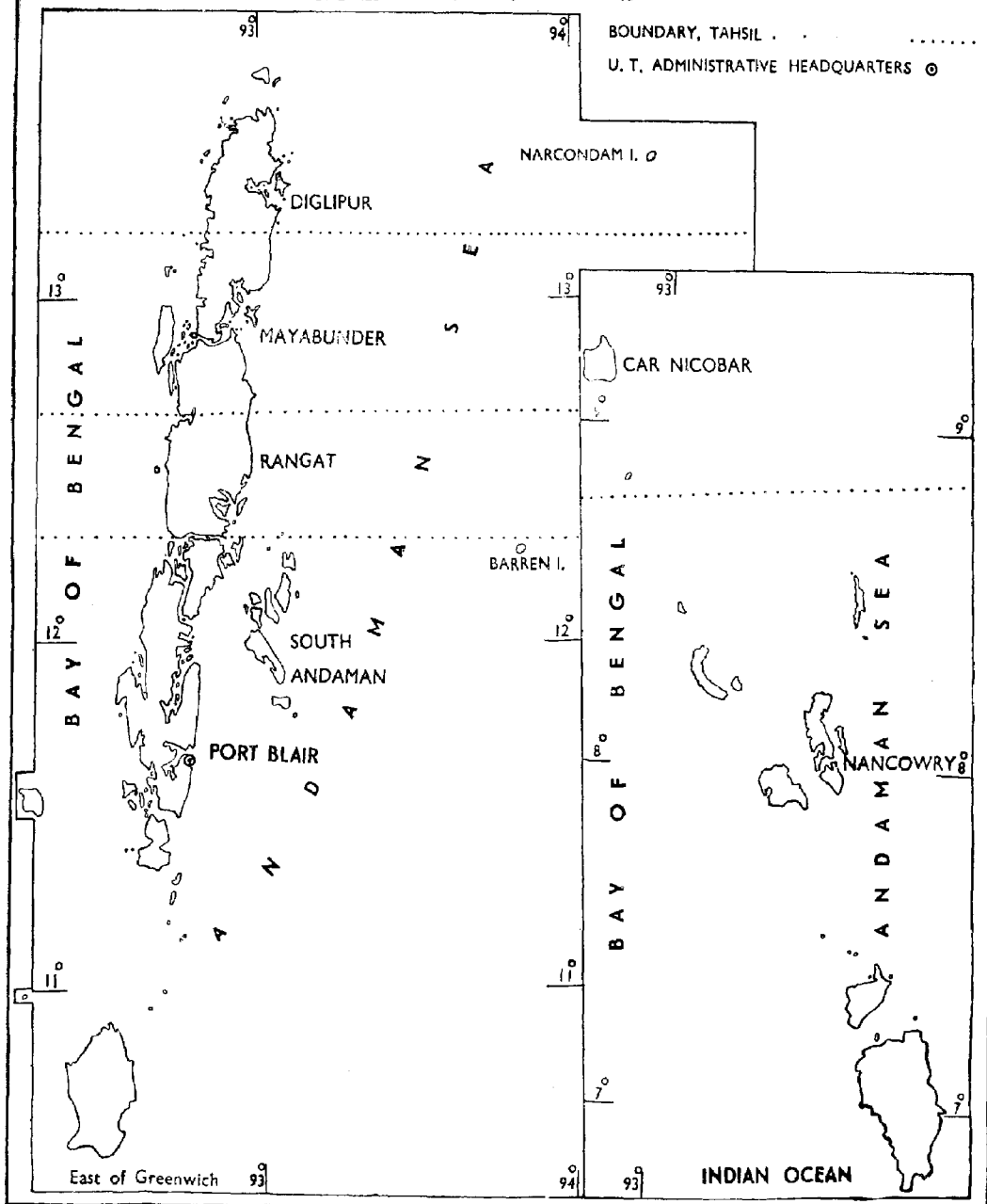
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ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, INDIA

24 12 0 24 MILES
KILOMETRES 40 20 0 40

BOUNDARY, TAHSIL

U. T. ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS ⊙



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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P R E F A C E

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during the 1971 Census. This volume on the one hand serves as a compendium to an otherwise bulky General Report on Census and on the other is written, to the extent possible, in a layman's language with a view to making it readable by a larger section of the interested public and particularly by that section of the elite including students who cannot, for want of sufficient leisure, afford to wade through the mass of statistical data which Census Reports and various other compilations generally have surfeit of. Although it was felt long before the 1961 Census that a popular version of the Census Report should be brought out and its need was stressed by the then Home Minister and latter was reiterated by his successor on the eve of the 1971 Census, the details of the plan to have a popular report on the Census as this volume attempts was devised by the erstwhile Registrar General and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India Shri A. Chandra Sekhar. He not only suggested the outline for the volume but also framed guide-lines for drafting each chapter. Though the broad outline and format of this volume were suggested by the Census Commissioner, he was fully conscious of the problems of extreme regimentation in doing so and, therefore, gave each of us entrusted with the task of writing this report the freedom to transgress the bounds of the outline wherever necessary and assiduously avoided any attempt to cramp the initiative and style of the author. Nonetheless, to attempt to draw a demographic picture of these Islands, appealing and

meaningful yet without many technicalities, which should sustain the interest of the uninitiated reader, was a formidable task.

Needless to say that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri A. Chandra Shekhar for his able guidance and encouragement which enabled me to write about these islands vis-a-vis the Census data. I have absolutely no pretensions that this report deals with all the salient facets of the social, cultural, economic and demographic life of these islands but if the Portrait is of any use to my readers even though marginally, I will be more than rewarded and will consider myself worthy of the confidence reposed in me.

To Shri R. B. Chari, the present Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, I am indebted for his extreme indulgence in finding time to scan through this report inspite of his heavy preoccupations and to accord his approval to go ahead with the printing of the volume.

A volume of this type would have become extremely dull had Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General, not taken special efforts to embellish it with diagrams, illustrations, charts and maps, which could not be prepared in my own office in the absence of any cartographer and draftsman. I take this opportunity of thanking him profusely for his help in accomplishing what I otherwise sadly lacked.

In my own office I leaned heavily on Shri Ardaman Singh, Assistant Director of Census Operations, for providing me with analytical data incorporated in this volume and for the labours he underwent to assist me with a sense of personal involvement in drafting this report. Shri M. L. Puri, Head Assistant, plodded through the report to ensure

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accuracy of the statistic data which were culled from different sources and meticulously compiled by Sarvshri T. Arockia Swamy and V. O. Koshy, Assistant Compilers. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the statements annexed therewith fell on the young shoulders of Shri K. V. K. Nair, my Stenographer who not only did a splendid job of it but did so most willingly. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

M. C. JOSHI

31-12-74
PORT BLAIR,

*Director of Census Operations
Andaman & Nicobar Islands*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

Geographical Situation

If you glance at the map of India, you will have doubtless made some efforts to locate where the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are situated. Having done this bit of exercise, you will find that your tally of the number of islands as ascertained from the map is far too less than the actual number of about 585 of all such islands, islets and rocks which form part of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Some of these have been named and yet many others have still to be christened. It will be too much to expect that all tiny islands, islets and rocks can be depicted prominently on small maps. Sprawling in the Bay of Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, from north to south, are, with the exception of the Narcondam Island, almost like an arc within a parallelogram formed by the 6th and 14th degrees of the north latitude and 92nd and 94th degrees of the east longitude. These islands, as it were, form a single geographical system as they were a submarine range of mountains, the tops rising here and there above the surface of the ocean. Being part of a chain of islands stretching from Cape Negaris in Burma to Achin Head in Sumatra, they also have geological affinity with Burma and Indonesia. Should you have any intention of coming to Port Blair, the administrative head-quarters of these Islands, you should know that you will have to cover 1,255 Kms by sea from Calcutta and 1,191 Kms from Madras. In either case you will take about four days to cover the distance from either of these ports. In an aeroplane, you can land up in Port Blair in about three and a half hours from Calcutta in a direct flight.

Historical Background

It might perhaps interest you to know the general history of these Islands. I am, therefore, taking you briefly through some important historical details. Occupying as they do, the central position along the old trade route of India, Burma and the Far East these islands had been known to the early explorers mostly by reputation. Unfortunately, the reputation was of such an evil nature that it deterred them from attempting a closer investigation. For many ancient travellers, the beautiful and natural

harbours in these islands served as good refuge in bad weather and also as places for replenishment of water, wood etc. Although these islands should have had a hoary past, the earliest allusion to these islands is conjectured to have been done by Claudius Ptolemy who lived in the 2nd century A.D. More authentic notices of these islands by the Chinese Buddhist monk I-Tsing in the 7th century A.D., the Arab Travellers in the 9th century A.D. and Marco Polo, who passed by these islands, in the 13th century and others have been made. The mention of the islands and its inhabitants is traced by some in 'Ramayana', the great Hindu mythological epic, which is regarded as indicating the inhabitants of the Andamans by its reference to the "Hanuman", the aboriginal antagonists of the Aryan immigrants in India. According to the Census Report 1901, the Malays referred to them as "Handuman"—the corrupt form of "Hanuman"—handed down to them in story and tradition. Friar Odoric (1322) and Nicolo Conti (1440) also mentioned about these islands and their inhabitants. Their account as well as of others preceding them shows that these islands were peopled by a race of cannibals, indescribably barbaric and ferocious, who attacked the crews of ships approaching their coasts, murdering and eating all who were unfortunate enough to be ship-wrecked on their inhospitable shores or to attempt to land in these islands in search of water, wood etc. From more intimate knowledge of the people in later years, it can be said that these accounts were certainly highly exaggerated and mostly hearsay. The myth that the water in these islands possessed gold producing quality is said to have prompted the Dutch to annex the Nicobars towards the end of the 17th century. Dr. Helfer, a Russian Geologist, who was in the temporary service of the Government of India, led an unfortunate expedition to these Islands under the same belief. In quest of gold he landed near Port Cornwallis in North Andamans and was ruthlessly attacked by the natives and died in the skirmish that ensued. While a part of the accounts of the inhabitants was correct, their markedly hostile attitude towards strangers was perhaps due, not so much to innate wickedness, as to the treatment received by them at the hands of the Malays, who raided and carried off the local people on slaving expeditions to the Malaya peninsula, China and other countries. Such accounts of the people and the area did appear in some shape or other until the middle of the 18th century. On account of their central position on the trade route between India and the Far East these Islands, no doubt, constituted an ever present danger to mariners as the crews of vessels wrecked on their coasts were invariably murdered by the natives due to persistent xenophobia. With a

view to stopping these murders and other piratical acts, the East India Company commissioned Archibald Blair, the indefatigable Surveyor of the Royal Navy, to survey the coasts of the Andamans and to start a penal settlement associated with the harbour of refuge. Lt. Blair and Lt. Cole Brooke of the Bengal Engineers surveyed the area in 1788-89. On the basis of their report, a settlement was established in 1789 on the Chatham Island which now is a part of Port Blair and was named as Port Cornwallis after the then Governor General. Later on, on the recommendation of Admiral Cornwallis, the brother of the then Governor General, the settlement on the Chatham island was shifted to the new Port Cornwallis in North Andaman in 1792 for strategical reasons. The settlement at New Port Cornwallis which is now called Port Cornwallis was destined to perish due to very unhealthy site and was finally closed down in 1796. For about 60 years, the British Government had had no more than nominal possession of these islands. Due to continued harassment to the ship-wrecked crews and for reasons of establishing some harbour of refuge where vessels might safely call for water and shelter from storms the British Government contemplated to reassert their rights over these islands as well as to occupy the Nicobar islands abandoned by the Danish Government in 1847 on account of its insalubrity. While this was under discussion, the patriots of India launched their first major operation to throw out their alien conquerors in 1857. The British attempt at ruthless suppression of the so-called mutiny brought in its wake problems of finding accommodation for a vast number of prisoners. The revolt against the British authority in India precipitated the resolve of the government to open up a colony where a large number of inconvenient Indian rebels could be sent to languish through the best part of their lives. In 1857, the Government of India formed the "Andaman Committee" under the presidency of Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector General, Prisons, Bengal with Dr. J. R. Playfair of the Royal Army and Lt. J. A. Heathcote I. N., as members, to proceed to Andamans to examine the shores of the islands and to select the most suitable site for the establishment of a penal settlement. After going over much of the ground that had previously been explored the committee selected the site where previously the settlement was established by Blair. It was on the recommendation of this committee that the old harbour, Port Cornwallis, was re-named as Port Blair and the site was finally selected for the new settlement. The penal settlement came into existence in March, 1858 and had been in existence till 1945 when it was formally wound up.

Founding of a Penal Settlement

The settlement was started by Captain H. Man (afterwards General Man) whose stay here in the first instance was extremely short. Dr. J. P. Walker succeeded Man as Superintendent of the Settlement. With the first batch of 200 convicts, the number rising to 773 at the end of three months, Walker cleared the Chatham and Ross Islands and fixed his headquarters on the latter, where it continued till the Japanese occupied these islands. Walker's policy was generally repressive both in his dealings with the convicts and the aborigines despite the Government of India's clear instructions to be conciliatory to the aborigines. Successive Superintendents of the Settlement, however, mellowed their policies towards the aborigines. It was in 1872 when General Sir Donald Stewart (later on Field Marshal) was the Superintendent that Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, who visited these islands, was murdered on 8th February, 1872 by a pathan convict at the Hope Town jetty at the foot of the Mount Harriet. In this year, the status of the settlement was elevated to a Chief Commissionership and Sir Donald Stewart became the first Chief Commissioner. In 1869 a penal settlement was also founded in Nancowry which continued till 1888. The Andaman Regulation of 1874 which was mainly the codification of rules framed by Man who had a second term here placed the settlement judicially under the Government of India, instead of as heretofore under the High Court of Calcutta and also afforded the prospect of release of the life-convicts after 20-25 years' transportation with good conduct. During his 13 years' tenure as Chief Commissioner, Colonel T. Caddell, applied himself assiduously to the development of agriculture and forestry and also improvement of communications. It was in 1883 that the present regular Forest Department was established. Sir Richard Temple (1894-1903) mainly engaged himself in developing the disciplinary and labour organisations and the industrial potentialities of the convicts. In 1896, the construction of the Cellular Jail, the 'Bastille' of India was started and a major portion of the same was completed during Temple's tenure. The Cellular Jail was, however, completed by the end of 1910 and consisted of 663 cells. The heroic struggle against British imperialism by the political prisoners confined in this Jail is an effulgent record of the history of freedom movement in India. Their sufferings and martyrdom have haloed Andamans with the distinction of being the land of pilgrimage for all patriots. In the Census Report 1901, the first ever written for these Islands, Sir Richard took extraordinary interest and gave a plethora of information of ethnological and

ethnographic nature which still is of abiding interest. Colonel Douglas (1913-20), foreseeing the closing of the Penal Settlement in the near future, raised extensive plantation of coconuts over several thousands of acres which subsequently paid rich dividends. The news of the inhuman treatment to the convicts and the political prisoners who were transported to Andamans in 1909 and onwards stimulated a campaign in India for their better treatment and their repatriation to the mainland. 1913-23 marked the beginning of lessening of the rigours in the treatment of the convicts due to the agitation in the mainland. During Colonel Beadon's tenure (1920-23) orders were even received to close down the penal settlement on the recommendation of the Indian Jail Committee of 1919-20. The recommendation that the penal settlement should be abolished was in fact not scrupulously implemented for various reasons. The offer of repatriation was considered by many convicts as a step further towards release and many therefore volunteered but unfortunately the jail authorities on the mainland expressed their inability to accommodate a large number of prisoners immediately. Government was obliged to transport Malabar Mappillas along with some Punjabi prisoners to the Andamans even though the abolition of the penal settlement had been decided upon. Volunteers, among the convicts, who were prepared to serve out their sentences in the Andamans rather than in the mainland jails and whose offences were such that they would not be undesirable as settlers, also continued to come to these islands. Hardly a decade had passed when the Government of India again embarked upon their old policy of transporting political prisoners to these islands. The first batch of terrorist prisoners landed in Andamans in 1932 and more batches followed even in 1933. The deportation of political prisoners to the Andamans and agitational hunger strikes by them against discriminatory and inhuman treatment resulting in martyrdom to some unleashed strong waves of resentment in the country. The Government of India was greatly disturbed over the situation. By that time the popular Ministries had taken over in the provinces and they began to espouse the cause of the prisoners. Finally a large number of prisoners commenced hunger strikes *en masse*. On the intervention of national leaders in the wage of mass strikes by the prisoners the Government ultimately yielded and the repatriation of prisoners started in 1937.

Earlier, the plans for an immediate abandonment of the settlers necessitated a scheme for colonisation and development through the ex-convicts and their families. The recruitment of convicts was made voluntary and even amongst volunteers those

who were young and free from any pronounced criminal traits were preferred. Regulations of 1926 and other similar measures bettered the life of the people to some extent by giving security of land tenure to all classes of agriculturists. Visible improvement in dwellings was also noticeable.

Japanese Occupation and Reoccupation by the British

These islands were ravaged during World War II. No part of the country perhaps bore a severer brunt of the world war than these islands during the occupation by the Japanese, who landed here on 23rd March, 1942 without any resistance from the British forces. The Japanese remained in authority in these islands till the 8th October, 1945 when they surrendered to the Allied Forces. British blockade of these islands brought about highly inflationary and near starvation conditions. The Japanese found an easy excuse in ex-terminating the old people who were a drag on their already depleted resources. As a result of this policy, many infirm and old people were killed. Due to the activities of allied submarines which landed a commando party in the Andamans the Japanese who had come to know of their presence but who could not capture the men started extorting information about them from the local people. In the process Japanese troops inflicted unimaginable tortures on many people, particularly on those who were credited to know English and were thus suspected as collaborators of the British. As a result a number of unknown men, women and children were killed. The population of the Andamans was thus reduced considerably during three years and a half that the Japanese were in occupation of these islands. During the Japanese occupation of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the people were victims of the worst economic, social and psychological imbalances.

Abolition of Penal Settlement

With the abolition of Penal Settlement in 1945 a general amnesty was granted to all the convicts. They were offered repatriation to their homes on the mainland at government expense. About 4,000 persons took advantage of this offer. The loss of population was more than set off as a result of re-settlement of displaced persons from East Bengal, repatriates from Burma and other persons from selected parts of the mainland not only on the lands abandoned by the repatriated convicts but also in areas newly opened for the settlement of these persons.

Relations with the Aborigines

The general attitude of the Government of India during the British regime towards the aborigines was protective and conciliatory. With the establishment of a settlement in Port Blair the aborigines naturally resented the usurpation of their territory by the settlers and, therefore, invariably attacked them. In retaliation, Dr. Walker launched excessive punitive actions against the Andamanese. After the departure of Walker, Captain Haughton sought friendly relations with the Andamanese. Despite gestures of friendship extended towards the Andamanese, there were some incidents. In 1860, however, one sept of the Andamanese became friendly and frequent contacts between the convicts and the Andamanese showed that the Andamanese were generally peaceful but the vestiges of hostility were noticed off and on. With the capture of some Andamanese and the establishment of a 'Home' for them the Andamanese in general became more friendly but their segregation in Home was the beginning of their end. They became victims of diseases and other vices as a result of which their otherwise thriving population dwindled appallingly and now the race as such is almost extinct with 24 survivors only. In spite of the latest attempt to keep the surviving stock in their natural surroundings in Strait Island under the benevolent care of a social worker, their complete annihilation is perhaps just a matter of time. The 'Jarawas' who were also displaced from the vicinity of Port Blair on account of the establishment of the settlement moved into the interior of the islands and thus fortunately were saved from the evils of the civilised contact. With the growing friendship between the Andamanese and the settlers the hostility of Jarawas with both became acuter. All attempts to woo them since the British time till now have been abortive and they continue to be implacably hostile. A break-through has, however, been made recently to befriend some of them. The 'Onges' who were as savage and brutal as any other hostile tribe have now become quite friendly. The 'Sentinelese' are also as hostile as the Jarawas but they have had greater isolation than others being about 40 miles away from the coast of South Andaman and racially, therefore, are pure. Of the two schedule tribes of Southern group of islands the Nicobarese have not only sustained themselves after their contact with the civilised world but they have been thriving admirably. They have adopted many improved practices and their future is perfectly safe. 'Shom Pen', the other tribe of the southern group of islands are more friendly both with the coastal Nicobarese and others than before. They are more shy than hostile when they come into contact with outside people.

Administrative set up after Independence

Since Independence, there has been an all round accelerated development in these islands. The Union Territory under the Central Government is administered through the Chief Commissioner who is appointed by the President of India. He is the Chief Executive of these islands and is also known as the Administrator. The Chief Commissioner in a limited way discharges legislative and judicial functions as well. Apart from central enactments, this territory is run through regulations. But such regulations are now few and the present pattern is to follow uniformly all central laws. In this judicial capacity, the Chief Commissioner is also the Registrar of the Calcutta High Court at Port Blair. He is also the Inspector General of Police. The High Court of Calcutta exercises judicial control over these islands. There are no statutory bodies as such for the Administration but the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee formed on the basis of an executive fiat of the Government of India advises the Chief Commissioner on matters relating to Administration involving general questions of policy and economic, social, cultural and educational development of the islands and the welfare of the people in general. It is by and large a nominated body consisting of a cross section of people. Since this Union Territory is centrally administered, the Home Minister has an advisory committee known as Home Minister's Advisory Committee to assist him in running the Administration. This committee is again a representative body of a cross section of the rural and urban people. The committee discusses general questions of policy, all legislative proposals concerning the territory in regard to matters in the State list and matters relating to annual financial statement of the Union in so far as they concern the territory. The Chief Commissioner has a number of Secretaries to assist him in his Secretariat. At the District level, boundaries of which are conterminous with those of the Union Territory, there is a Deputy Commissioner as head of the revenue administration who combines in himself the powers of a District Magistrate.* There are six tahsils, namely Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat, South Andaman, Car Nicobar and Nancowry. In the last two tahsils, there is hardly any revenue administration as such. Boundaries of the first three tahsils have been notionally demarcated. Each tahsil except Nancowry has a Tahsildar. The three tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat have one executive officer who is designated as

*With effect from 1-8-74 there are now two districts in this Union Territory.

Assistant Commissioner for revenue administration and combines in himself the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Similarly, there is an Assistant Commissioner for South Andaman sub-division and one for Nancowry sub-division. Car Nicobar has instead an Additional Deputy Commissioner with powers of an Additional District Magistrate.* There is a separate Additional District Magistrate at Port Blair. The judiciary is presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. There are no separate subordinate judges. Some Executive Officers have been invested with powers of subordinate judges. The district has necessary complement of police officers headed by a Superintendent of Police. For extension of developmental activities, the Union Territory has three full fledged and two ex-officio Block Development Officers who work under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Other equally important arms of the Administration are made up of the Forest Department and the Public Works Department. The former is headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests under whom there are a number of Divisional Forest Officers and other subordinate staff who look after the forest wealth of these islands and the latter is headed by a Principal Engineer who along with the Executive and Assistant Engineers is responsible for the construction of all government buildings, roads and other public utility works. Marine transport occupies a very pivotal position in the official hierarchy of these islands. A separate officer called the Harbour Master looks after the marine and road transport both being the life-lines of these islands. Besides these, there are a number of Central Government Departments in addition to small detachments of the Navy, Airforce, Army and Military Engineering Service functioning in these islands.

Population Census—Historical Perspective and utility

“Portrait of Population” presented in this book embodies the results of the Census of 1971. While the first modern Indian Census traces its birth to 1872, enumeration of the people is not at all alien to us. Over 2,200 years ago, we are told, during the days of the ancient Mauryas, the erudite and sagacious political thinker Kautilya in his *Arthashastra* mentioned about census and ancillary operations, the scope and aims of which were, however, different from those of the modern census operations. During the Mughal period, we come across admirable accounts of the population in *Ain-e-Akbari*. The word ‘Census’, however, is

*There is now a Deputy Commissioner instead of the Additional Deputy Commissioner after Nicobars became a separate district.

of Roman origin and is the derivative of the 'Censors' who were Magistrates in ancient Rome assigned to maintain a register of people quinquennially in the 1st century B. C. for the purposes of taxation and conscription of adult males for compulsory military service. Such unpopular objectives of a census were hardly conducive to the building up of an authentic record of people from time to time and the practice of taking census, therefore, did not endure long enough. The system, unpopular as it already was, also began to be associated with ominous superstitions and was finally given up during the mediaeval period after the fall of the Roman Empire. However, superstitions were soon got over and with the growth of welfare States and democratic systems of government the need for a reliable account of population for such purposes as demarcation of electoral areas, scientific developmental planning and administration of educational and other welfare programmes began to be felt. The former objectives, therefore, underwent radical changes and the census information was given a new meaning and a guarantee under law for its confidentiality. The use of census data was now to be done in anonymity for statistical purposes only. For us the taking of census also became a Constitutional requirement.

A systematic census of the country aiming at collecting basic data relating to demographic, social, cultural and economic conditions of the people was started in 1872, repeated in 1881, whereafter it has become a decennial affair. However, these islands were not included in the operations of census of India prior to 1881. Census of these Islands in 1881 was limited to the Penal Settlement. In the course of 1883 an attempt at a careful enumeration of the Nicobarese for purely local reasons unconnected with the Indian Census was, however, made. It became a decennial affair, ever since 1881 but the first written Census Report of this territory is of 1901. The Census of 1971 marks the completion of 100 years of census taking in the country.

What is Census ?

The most common belief is that a population census is merely counting of heads. Heads are undoubtedly counted in a census. But it does not end there. Census attempts to open a long vista of the social, economic and demographic conditions of man in any given area. From one census to another, new grounds are opened up although the basic questions remain common. One of the important things series of censuses teach us is

the trend of changes in the size, distribution and various other characteristics of the population which is so very essential for administration as well as for the welfare of the people. So, census gives us the number of persons which at once conjures up other problems connected with their numbers. Food, water, shelter, clothings, educational and medical facilities, transport requirements, consumer goods, employment potential and a host of other things, which this number of persons will require to sustain it attract our immediate attention. Necessary planning to acquire or augment these resources has to be thought of not only for the number of such persons discovered at the census but also for the projected population of a few years hence and the process of increase in population *vis-a-vis* the increase in these resources has to be carefully balanced to avert anarchy.

Census Organisation

As Population Census is a Union subject, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India is responsible for this work. At the apex, a Senior Civil Servant who generally has a rich experience of past censuses is appointed as Census Commissioner for India. He is also called the Registrar General of India as the registration of births and deaths and compilation of vital statistics are looked after by him. He is assisted by one or more Senior Deputies who are recruited from amongst experienced Senior Civil Servants or other subject matter specialists who look after the different branches of work in his office. Each State and Union Territory included in the Indian Union has an officer of sufficient seniority from I.A.S. or I.F.A.S. or the State Civil Service Cadres as Superintendent of Census Operations under the Census Act. He is also more conveniently designated as Director of Census Operations. The Director of Census Operations as long as he works as such is directly responsible to the Census Commissioner of India for organising and supervising the Census Operations within his jurisdiction. This officer is assisted by one or more Deputy/Assistant Directors of Census Operations.

While the Census budget provides for a small number of wholtime officers at the upper level, it is not at all feasible to have wholtime census officials at other levels to carry out census enumeration. The employees of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, local bodies, Central Government etc., are conventionally appointed to work as Census Officers at different levels in addition to their normal duties. The State/Union Territory is divided into Districts and in each

District there is an officer designated as District Census Officer who looks after the census work. The District is further subdivided into Tahsils or other distinct areas according to the pattern of administrative system in the State/Union Territory concerned. The Chief Administrator of each of such administrative divisions such as Tahsildar and in Forest areas, not included in revenue jurisdictions of Tahsils, the Forest Officer concerned is appointed as Census Charge Officer for his area. All these officers attend to the census duties as part of their normal work. Below the Tahsil the smallest administrative unit is the village or town. For each village and each town, enumerators' blocks are formed in such a way that each block covers a population of about 750 persons in rural areas and 600 in urban areas. For each of these blocks one census enumerator is appointed. For about 4 or 5 blocks there is a census supervisor who supervises and guides the enumerators. While the enumerators are by and large enlisted from the cadres of school teachers and village officials and clerical or other staff of the offices in the area, the supervisors are appointed from among the higher hierarchy of officials. The enumerators and supervisors are also essentially part time honorary workers who undertake the census work more than anything out of a sense of national duty as the pittance of honorarium given to them is hardly commensurate with the irksome nature of work done by them.

Universal Coverage

You will be quite justified to ask me how is it ensured that every person is counted with no one left out and no one counted twice. Accuracy in the coverage depends largely on the successful delimitation of the census divisions. Great care is exercised to ensure that no part of a State/Union Territory is left out or overlaps with another. Listing of villages whether inhabited or uninhabited is the first step to be done. The census divisions consist of enumerator's blocks, supervisor's circles and charges. A block as a rule generally consists of 150 to 120 households depending on its being in the rural or urban area. Each village is given a serial number in each charge. Similarly each town is also numbered. Each Tahsil in the district has also a separate number assigned to it. In the town each ward is also suitably numbered. The entire State/Union Territory is mapped out from the major administrative divisions down to the District, Tahsil and every village in rural area and towns in the urban areas. For this purpose, the administrative boundaries are updatated before the census. Government issues orders

freezing the boundaries sufficiently in advance to avoid dislocation in boundaries of units of enumerations. Having located and marked off all villages and towns including forest and other departmental camps outside the revenue villages on a tahsil map, they are numbered. Then in each village and town every house is located and numbered. All such houses and all households residing in these houses are listed. Notional maps of every village and every ward/block in a town are prepared showing the location of every house therein, alongwith the numbers given to these houses. These maps come very handy for identifying every house for census purposes. Enumerators' blocks are then carved out from these maps and their jurisdiction determined. Enumerators have instructions to make notes of additions of houses after the preparation of notional maps. For houseless persons, a specific day is fixed for enumeration and the time for contacting them is also fixed in such a manner that they can be easily found out in the open. Similarly, floating population on board the ships is also counted. In all such cases the enumerators ask such persons whether they have been previously enumerated any where else before enumerating them. These are all good safeguards for ensuring complete coverage and avoiding duplication. But much more depends on the willing cooperation of you all-the public atlarge-to get enumerated correctly. The success of the census operations, therefore, is a tribute to the willing cooperation of every citizen and of the honorary enumerator in this gigantic national task. Does not that make you feel very important? I have every hope that you will extend your fullest support and exhort others in future also to cooperate fully and honestly in this great national roll call registration. It will really cost you nothing except a few moments of your time but lack of your interest will certainly cost you much more in ways more than one. I need not dilate on the details and extent of individual losses in such an event.

Evolving of the Census Schedules

Your anxiety to know how are you counted and what particulars are asked for from you in a population census is but natural. Before expatiating the details of the census schedules containing census questionnaire let us know in brief how they were evolved. Few people realise that in evolving the census questionnaire and the schedules not only a very careful planning has to be done but a number of data users have also to be consulted two to three years in advance. The recommendations of the United Nations and the E.C.A.F.E., are also taken into account. While such consultations are very useful exercises, the

data users such as the Planning Commission, Central Government Ministries, the State Governments, Central Statistical Organisation, Employment and Training Directorate, Social Welfare Organisations, Universities and other research institutions and individual scholars and economists are ever keen to press for collecting of all possible data needed by them. Now to accommodate all of them is well nigh impossible on scores more than one. The first is the obvious unwieldiness of the data to be so collected in a very short time. Then a proper understanding of all the concepts of the data by the people from whom it is to be collected and more so by the enumerating agency which collects it and which works honorarily in addition to normal duties is difficult to achieve. The size of the operation itself being so staggering any additional demand for the collection of various types of data is bound to make a big dent in resources as well. These limitations have to be carefully weighed before formulating the concepts and the schedules and after having done so, the various concepts and schedules have to be pretested in the field more than once. All this was done before the various schedules were finalised for the 1971 Census. Let us now briefly discuss them in the succeeding paragraphs.

Census Schedules

Houselist : One of these schedules is called the Houselist. As the name itself suggests it is intended to provide a list of all census houses. Besides, it catalogues all households in every village and town and also the approximate population. This schedule was canvassed in 1970 and formed the basis for the fixation of the lowest unit of enumeration called the enumerator's block. This Houselist serves, as it were, the purpose of a kind of Housing Census Schedule. Details such as the purpose for which these houses are used, the material of walls and roofs of each such house, whether these houses are owned or rented by the households living therein, the name of the Head of the Household and the number of members in each household are also collected. Containing details of households engaged in cultivation it can gainfully be utilised for a future agricultural census.

Establishment Schedules : Alongwith the Houselist an attempt was made to net in a separate schedule called the Establishment Schedule all kinds of establishments—a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and or repairing is done such as

a factory, workshop or household industry or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or other similar type of services are rendered. This schedule, *inter alia*, yields useful data for the organised and more particularly for the unorganised sector for which there is generally no record at one place elsewhere. But as we confine our investigations to establishments located in census houses only whether *pucca* or *katcha* or in tents or huts, the information collected with the help of the Establishment Schedule does, not obviously cover open air or itinerant establishments the number of which, however, is not very large.

Individual Slip: The basic schedule of the 1971 Census which contained 17 main question is called the Individual Slip. In a fairly comprehensive manner this schedule attempts to collect all essential demographic, social and economic characteristics of every individual. The information given by you in reply to the census question is treated as scrupulously confidential but the questions asked of you have no secrecy even though the Individual Slip containing these questions as reproduced in Appendix I is marked confidential at the top of it. Of these, question numbers 1 to 9 were demographic, 10 to 15 were social and cultural and 16 and 17 were economic. The order of the consecutiveness of the questions is logical. For four of the questions to which answers were to be recorded either in figures or abbreviations, geometrical patterns were provided instead of straight lines for the purpose of reducing the strain of the Enumerator in identifying a question and by frequent practice of reducing the chance of recording an answer in a wrong place by him. These are question numbers 3, 11, 12 and 16. But for a few straight questions the concepts of others need some explaining.

Question No. 1: Name

Question No. 1 was intended to elicit the name of the individual concerned who was to be enumerated. By and large all persons do have some names to be called by. Yet if some women or men were conscientious objectors and did not give out the names of their spouses and if there were some unnamed infants, it sufficed for our purposes if they were described as wife of so and so or husband of so and so. In other cases of women

so and so's mother or daughter also served the purpose and in the case of unnamed infant, baby of so and so was sufficient.

Question No. 2: Relationship to Head

Question No. 2 asked about relationship of the individual to the head of the household. In a single member household, there could be no other relations and the single member himself would be the head. The head of the household, for census purposes, is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is one who generally bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. He may, therefore, be a person different from the eldest male member and may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together, Jails, Orphanages etc., how was it to be found out who the head was? Our instructions to the enumerator were that the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of an institutional household. All relationships in question No. 2 have been recorded in relations to the head of the household. Double meaning relationships in English such as Uncle, nephew or niece were required to be elaborated as father's (or mother's as the case may be), brother, brother's (or sister's) son, brother's (or sister's) daughter. In institutional households which are of unrelated persons living together, the manager or superintendent or the person who by common consent is regarded as the head was to be recorded as the head of institutional households and he or in the case of related households the recognised head was to be shown as head against this question. Unrelated members of institutional households were to be recorded as 'unrelated' against this question. In the case of 'visitors', 'boarders' or 'employees', there being no relationship to the head of the house they were to be shown as such. Answers to question like this enable us, among other things, to determine the average size of the household and their classification according to sizes. As it is the household which is the starting point for any demographic enquiry, this question assumes great importance. For determining whether a family is joint, it is again the relationship among its members that has to be considered which replies to this question provide. Sociologists can probe cases where the females are in a number of cases the head of the households to find out if there are vestiges of a matriarchal system of society in any area.

Question No. 3 : Sex

Question No. 3 dealt with sex. A person could be either a male or female. Eunuchs and hermaphrodites could claim to be arrayed as males in the census. This question is again very important for demographic purposes. The primary classification of population is also done by sex. The usual method to measure the difference between the two sexes is by an index number called the sex-ratio. In our country 'the number of females per 1,000 males' is used as the index number just as it is done in the United Kingdom. The American index number is the number of males per hundred females. It would perhaps be ideally correct to expect that there should be a balance in the sex ratio, that is males and females should more or less be equal. But census figures show something contrary. By and large the number of males is in excess of the females. It is, however, beyond the realm of this chapter to discuss the reasons. It may be of interest for scientists to study why male births are generally larger than female births.

Question No. 4 : Age

Human beings like other members of the animal world have a life cycle. Physiologically this cycle reflects various stages of the development of the body culminating in the final death. Each stage is controlled by the run of life in a society and varies with fluctuations in expectation of life in different stages such as the age for going to school, to marry, to enter any economic activity and to retire therefrom. Determination of distribution of population by age is, therefore, one of the important objectives of the census. Data on age composition helps in analysing the sectors responsible for population change, giving population estimates and forecasts, appraising the manpower potential for industrial and defence purposes, calculations of mortality rates and life-tables. Besides these advantages, the analysis of other statistics such as those on marital status, education, migration, economic activity become meaningful only when it is done agewise. For such analysis the age of the persons to be recorded in question No. 4 had to be recorded correctly in total years (as against years running) completed last birthday. Infants below one year were recorded as having completed '0' years of age as they had not completed one full year. Accurate investigation of age involves many difficulties. Misstatements arise from numerous causes, among whom may be cited ignorance of correct age, carelessness, tendency to state age in figures ending in certain digits such as zero, two, five etc., and wilful misrepresentation

for other reasons. To the extent that these difficulties are present, the usefulness of the statistics is affected. Many persons not only in the rural areas but in towns also cannot give their age correctly. They had, therefore, to be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any important even well-known in the area or by other devices.

Question No. 5 : Marital Status

Growth postulates reproduction and as nearly all reproduction in human beings is the result of some form of marriage institution, statistics relating to marital status are of fundamental importance. Marital status is divided into four broad types—(i) never married, (ii) currently married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) separated or divorced. Question No. 5 seeks to elicit information about all such people. Never married or (NM) simply meant a person who has never been married at any time before. An infant in arms is also never married for our purposes. But a widow or widower or (W) is not a person who was never married. Currently married status or (M) was to be assigned to any person who was currently married whether it was the first or subsequent adventure into matrimony but the over-riding condition to entitle him or her to be recorded as 'M' was that the marriage should be subsisting at the time of enumeration and the spouse should be alive. Merely because the people in the area disputed the legality of the marriage of a person did not disentitle him or her to be recorded as 'M' in this question if it was asserted that he or she was married or was in stable *de-facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife was dead and who had not been married again, the abbreviation 'W' denoting widower or widow was used. A person separated from his or her spouse and living apart with no intention of living together again or divorced either by a decree of law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but not remarried, 'S' denoting separated or divorced was recorded for him/her against this question. A prostitute was given the liberty of returning her marital status as she liked.

Question No. 6 : For Currently Married Women only--

- (a) age at marriage
- (b) any child born in the last year

New ground was broken in 1971 Census when an attempt was made to collect data on current fertility through question number 6. This question was meant only for those women who were currently married that is whose marriage subsisted at the

time of enumeration and whose husbands were also alive. Females of other marital status such as 'NM', 'W' or 'S' were beyond the pale of enquiry so far as this question was concerned. Distribution of currently married women and related births during the last one year (March, 1970 to March, 1971) prior to the date of enumeration was thus attempted to be ascertained by inserting this question in the Individual Slip. In addition, the ages at which such women were married were also elicited. For women who had been married more than once the age at which they got married for the first time was ascertained. Live births, that is, children who were born alive even though they might have died immediately after birth or subsequently at any other stage were alone to be accounted for, ignoring all still births. Answers to this question are likely to give valuable data on current fertility to guide the family welfare planning organisations in the country. They can easily utilise the data for examining the discernible change in the age at marriage. The data on married females can help forecast future births from age specific birth rates.

Question Nos. 7, 8 & 9 : Place of birth, place of last residence, duration of residence at the place of enumeration

Migration of people has as hoary a past as mankind itself. The primitive man wandered about in search of food and shelter. With the dawn of civilisation such migration had a spurt and it acknowledged no barriers—national or international. The element of 'divine discontent' in man drives him on to seek pastures new and lands unknown. This has been going on for ever. You will have an occasion to see other aspects of migration and its effect on sex-ratio in the chapter "Are the number of men and women balanced?" Data on movement of population, however, is nowhere recorded so elaborately as in a census. But 'migration' according to Indian Census used to be determined solely by the concept of 'place of birth'. Thus if a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was deemed to be a migrant in census returns. Because of this limiting factor it would strictly speaking be wrong to use the word migration when referring to census data on birth place. Migration relates to the shifting of human beings either singly or in groups from one area to another. By and large it involves change of residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or the place of arrival. Of the two chief causes responsible for the change and movement of population, either by way of increase or decrease at a given period of

time, are natural growth that is the balance of total births minus total deaths and change of residence from one place to another or migration. Migration may be permanent, semi-permanent or casual or temporary. It may be internal that is within the state or external that is across its boundaries. Where the territory is a sovereign State migration across its borders is international migration. Migration may be due to various reasons-physical, social, economic or political. The major cause for the movement of population between contiguous administrative units is 'marriage migration'. Marriage migrants are preponderantly females. This is a social cause. 'Job migration' or movement of population for livelihood is due to economic reasons. Example of the movement of population for political reasons is the case of displaced persons from Bangladesh settled in these islands. Now you will see that question numbers 7, 8 and 9 of the Individual Slip are germane to the subject of migration. Among them question number 8 has been introduced for the first time in the 1971 census and migrational particulars collected with reference to the place of last residence are likely to yield valuable and realistic data on internal migration.

Question No. 10 : Religion

India is a secular State and you may, therefore, raise your brow and ask what for statistics on religion are then collected and that too under the aegis of the Government through the Census. Religion is still an important social variable having an important bearing on the demographic, cultural and economic life. In keeping with this dominant position, at all previous censuses down to 1941, religion loomed large in the census data. Now, however, with the emergence of India as a secular State the economic classification has replaced the religious classification as the basis of primary sorting and the information extracted is chiefly restricted to the enquiry of the numerical strength of each denomination. Thus though it has lost its pervasiveness, religion still has a small niche in census statistics. The question on religion at the Census of 1971 envisaged broadly six main religions-Hinduism (H), Islam (I), Christianity (C), Sikhism (S), Buddhism (B) and Jainism (J). Those who professed other religions or were members of other persuasions were recorded as returned by them fully without using the known abbreviations of any of these main religions as given in brackets against each. In recording answer to this question, the distinction between religion and caste was ever kept in mind.

Question No. 11 : Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Pursuant to the policy of the Government of India to discourage community distinction based on caste ever since the 1951 Census, the only relevant question on caste or tribe incorporated in the Individual Slip was in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Collection of statistics for these was necessary for implementing measures for the amelioration of these socially and economically handicapped section of the population as per the directive principles of State Policy enshrined in the constitution of India. For each State/Union Territory, there are Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recognised as such by the President of India. For example, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes recognised only for West Bengal but not recognised for Andaman & Nicobar Islands were not entitled to be recorded as members belonging to either in these islands at the Census. In these islands no scheduled caste was recognised and, therefore, there is no person recorded as such in the Census Statistics of these islands. Andamanese, Onges, Jarwas and Sentinelese resident in the Andaman group of islands and Nicobarese and Shom Pen in the Nicobar group of islands within their respective areas were recognised as belonging to schedule tribes if members belonging to them were resident at the time of enumeration within their respective areas.

Question No. 12 : Literacy

A person who could both read and write with understanding in any language was regarded as a literate for the purposes of census. But a person who could merely read but could not write was not treated as a literate. The age group 0-4 was regarded as illiterate even though there might have been some exceptional cases of infant prodigies who could pass the test of literacy. Question No. 12 was thus designed to ascertain the number of literates and illiterates.

Question No. 13 : Educational Level

The next topic of investigation was to know the level of education of all who were found to be literate as all literates are not necessarily educated and question No. 13 dealt with it. The highest level of education attained by a person was recorded against this question. Safeguards were taken to ensure that not the class or standard in which studying but only that which has been passed should find place against this question. In case of

parity of the level of education in general and technical qualifications attained by a person preference in recording answers was given to the technical level of education attained. For graduates and post graduates and also those having technical diploma or degree a special and detailed investigation was embarked upon by collecting many details in a "Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card" which was filled in by the persons concerned themselves.

Question No. 14 : Mother-tongue

This question was intended to throw out the numerical strength of the number of speakers of different mother tongues and thereby help analyse the ethnic composition of the population. Mother tongue for census purposes has consistently been defined since 1911 as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or in case the mother died in infancy of the person, the language mainly spoken in the household in his childhood. For the infants and the deaf-mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was their mother tongue. Faithful recording of the language as returned by a person was strictly enjoined on the enumerating agency.

Question No. 15 : Other Language

Enquiry into other languages known to a person was made through this question. If a person knew any other language(s), Indian or foreign, the person was given the option to have them recorded against this question but the number so recorded was not allowed to exceed two. Obviously other language for this question was to be other than his mother tongue. The criterion for his knowledge of these languages was not subject to his ability to read and write these languages. Even if he had a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in those languages that was considered sufficient.

Question No. 16 : The main activity

Question No. 17 : Secondary work

The last two questions of the Individual Slips were of special significance for a country like ours where there is a general dearth of capital resources but where population is the primary

and the most abundant source of achieving an accelerated development. The population all over the world consists of two sections—those who are economically active and those who are not. The economically active population consists of all persons whose 'main activity' is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Such persons were labelled as 'workers' for our purposes. The not economically active population comprises home-workers (housewives and other relatives) who are engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing other household chores or a boy or girl who is primarily a student attending an institution even though helping part time in the family economic activity. Persons in institutions, rentiers or pensioners who do not have to work for receiving the income were not treated as economically active unless these persons were also engaged in some economic activity and that activity was returned as the main activity. The basic consideration for a worker; therefore, was participation in economic activity for production of goods and services as his main activity and not the receipt of income. Those who were not so engaged were called non-workers. It is quite pertinent to ask what is meant by the term 'main activity'. If you are asked what your main activity is the intention is to know how you engage yourself mostly. If you are a regular student reading in some school or college and also doing some business in your leisure, you will say that your main activity is reading in school or college, that is, you devote most of your time in the pursuit of education, business being your secondary activity. Similarly, if you are working in some office for most of the time in the day but also attending night classes in a school, your main activity will be that relating to your office and your night school study will be your secondary work. So after ascertaining whether a person is a worker or a non-worker according as his or her main activity is, he or she is further sub-classified. At this stage, I will not go into the details of this sub-classification and will do so in a relevant chapter of this book.

Population Record : Population Record is yet another important census schedule for each household which was canvassed during the 1971 Census. Details of all members of the household entered in this schedule were extracted from the Individual Slips. It gives a fairly good picture of the composition of the households and is well maintained in convenient book forms for each administrative unit to serve as a suitable frame for future surveys.

Portrait of Population—Its Objectives

This book does not claim to cover all aspects of the Census. Its object is modestly limited. What is being presented in this book is the broad picture of certain basic peculiarities of the population such as population size, its distribution, growth rate of population, rural-urban composition, sex ratio, literacy, mother tongue, schedule tribes and broad economic activity of the population as revealed by the census figures. This Portrait of Population is a Census Report in a different garb. As going through a Census Report is rarely delectable, an attempt has been made in this book to shear it off of all technical jargon and abstruse exposition to the extent possible. It does not, however, pretend to be completely free from census technicalities, as obviously it cannot. Though essentially dedicated virginibus puerisque if others also find this book useful I shall consider myself adequately rewarded.

Those of you who are keen to acquire more detailed information on any aspect of population census will do well to refer to the Publication Programme given on page ii of this book and select any particular volume dealing with the subject you feel interested in.

CHAPTER 2

HOW MANY ARE WE ? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING ?

Reference date of 1971 Census

Census, as you by now already know, is taken once in ten years. A particular time on a particular day is fixed for the taking of Census and all Census information relates to that time. People born or dead after that time are not taken into account. But the actual taking of census of all the people at a fixed hour is neither done nor is it possible to do so. Therefore, a period of about three weeks preceding the reference point of time for the census is fixed for the enumeration of the people. For 1971 Census the period of enumeration was from the 10th March to the 1st April. After this period, the enumerators revisited their areas for three days to enumerate any fresh arrival in their jurisdiction or any new birth which took place in any of the household after their last visit but before the sunrise of the reference date. They also cancelled the slips relating to persons who had died since their last visit but again prior to the sunrise of the reference date. Sunrise of the 1st April 1971 was thus the reference point of time for the 1971 Census.

Size of the population

At the sunrise of 1st of April 1971, we discovered that we in these islands were 115,133 persons consisting of 70,027 males and 45,106 females. A decade before we were only 63,548 persons. In ten years we have increased by 51,585 persons. During the decennium 1961-71 the increase is of the order of 81.17 per cent. In other words, we have increased at the rate of 8.12 per cent per annum. The total population of our country at the same period was 547,949,809 but, as a whole, the country recorded a growth rate of 24.80 per cent only during the ten years. So, the yearly growth rate of population of India the 1st April, ent. We in these islands constitute only 0.02 per areas for threetal population of our country. In other words, diction or any 0,000 Indians, we, in these islands are only 2 in

numbers. You might at this stage like to know the worlds' population also. It was estimated to be 3,632 million in 1970. The annual rate of population increase of the world during the year 1965-70 was 2.0 per cent. On that basis the world population around 1971 should be about 3,705 million, that is, about 7 times of our country's population.

Comparison with some selected countries of the world

Having seen the small portion of our population, the game of comparing the population of these islands with any big country of the world is absolutely not worth the candle. Let us, however, see how do we compare with smaller ones. There are only a few countries having *lebensraum* somewhat comparable to us. The relative position of our territory with reference to the population of India and some selected countries of the world not having very large population can be seen in table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Continent and country	Latest Census Year	Total population	Area (KM ²)	Density
1	2	3	4	5
AFRICA				
Cape Verde Islands . .	1960	199,661	4,033	61
Comoro Islands . .	1966	243,948	2,171	125
Equatorial Guinea ¹ . .	1960	245,989	28,051	10
French Territory of the Afars and the Issacs .	1960-61	81,200	22,000	4
Gambia . . .	1963	315,486	11,295	32
Mauritius . . .	1962	701,016	2,045	409
NORTH AMERICA				
Bahamas . . .	1970	*168,838 ^a	11,405	14
Bermuda ^a . . .	1970	*52,700	53	1,019
British Honduras ⁴ . .	1970	*119,645	22,965	5

	1	2	3	4	5
British Virgin Islands .	1970	*10,484	153	72	
Trinidad and Tobago .	1970	*945,200	5,128	184	
SOUTH AMERICA					
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) ^{5, 6}	1962	2,172	11,961	0	
French Guiana ² . .	1967	44,392	91,000	1	
ASIA					
Brunei	1960	83,877	5,765	21	
Cyprus	1960	577,615	9,251	68	
INDIA ⁷	1971	547,949,809	*32,280,483 ⁹	178	
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS ⁸					
	1971	115,133	*8,293 ¹⁰	14	
Macau ¹¹	1960	169,299	16	19,625	
Maldives	1967	103,801	298	362	
Trucial Oman ¹²	1968	179,126 ¹³	83,600	..	
EUROPE					
Channel Islands . .	1961	110,649	195	615	
San Marino	1947	12,100	61	315	
OCEANIA					
American Samoa . .	1970	*27,769	197	147	
British Solomon Islands ¹⁴ .	1970	160,998	29,785	5	
Western Samoa . .	1966	131,377	2,842	50	

*Provisional.

¹Comprising Fernando Poo (which includes Annobon) and Rio Muni (which includes Corisco and Elobays).

²Population is *de-jure*.

³Population excludes tourists and members of United Kingdom and U.S.A. armed forces and their dependents stationed in the area.

⁴Estimates exclude adjustment for under enumeration at 1960 Census.

⁵Excluding data for dependencies of which South Georgia (area 3,755 sq. km.) had an estimated population of 499 in 1964 (494 males, 5 females). The other dependencies, *i.e.*, the South Sandwich group (area 337 sq. km.) and a number of smaller islands, are presumed to be uninhabited.

⁶A Dispute exists between the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

⁷Excludes population of areas which continue to be under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

⁸Excludes the population of Scheduled Tribes such as the Jaiawas and Sentinelese where enumeration was not possible.

⁹As on 1-7-1971 and includes 84,112 Km², the area under illegal occupation of Pakistan. Also includes are under illegal occupation of China.

¹⁰The area figures are as on 1-1-1966 and are provisional and based on the area figures supplied by the Survey of India.

¹¹Comprising Macau City and Islands of Taipa and Coloane.

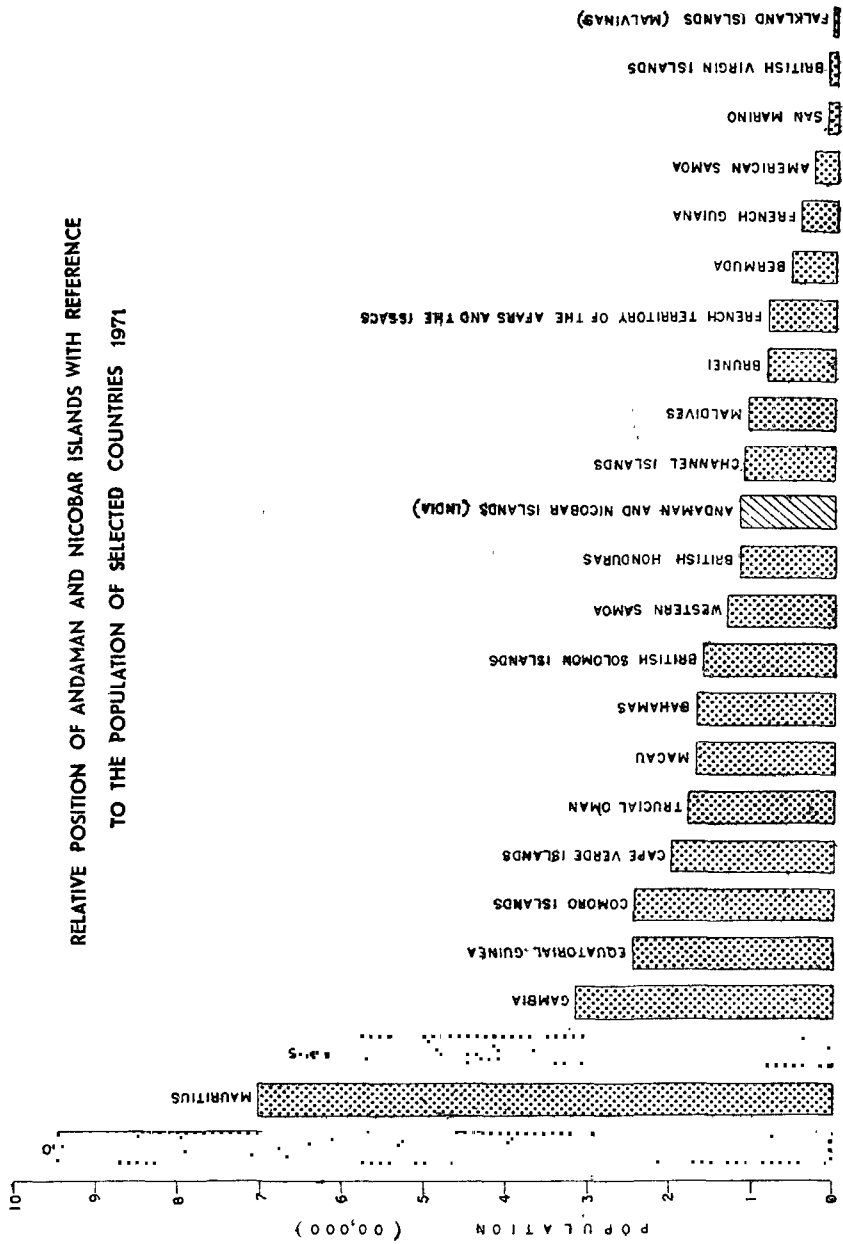
¹²Comprising 7 Sheikdoms of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Ummal Qauwain, Rasal Khaimah and Fujairah, and the area lying within the modified Riyadh line as announced in October 1955.

¹³Census figures of 132,751, previously published, excluded the State of Abu-Dhabi.

¹⁴Comprising the Solomon Islands group (except Bougainville and Buka which are included in New Guinea), Ontong, Jawa, Rennel and Santa Cruz Islands.

This was the position before 1-8-74, that is, at the time of taking of Census in 1971.

Speciman chart is given below :



The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and each of the nine countries of the world selected for comparison here viz. Cape Verde Islands, Bahamas, British Honduras, Macau, Maldives, Trucial Oman, Channel Islands, British Solomon Islands and Western Samoa have a population range above 100,000 but below 200,000. Of them only two namely Maldives and Channel Islands with less population than we have, very nearly equal that of our islands. The combined population of British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, San Marino and American Samoa is less than half of that returned in our Islands. We are also more than double in numbers as compared to Bermuda or French Guiana. Against each one of us in these islands, there are 8 persons in Trinidad and Tobago, 6 in Maritius, 5 in Cyprus, 3 in Gambia and 2 each in Comoro Islands and Equatorial Guinea. Among the countries listed, Bahamas is the only country, the density of which (14) is equal to that of our islands.

Comparison with other States/Union Territories of India

We have just seen how puny we look, as certainly we are, when our population in these islands is compared with the total population of India. Do we size up with any of the States in India? No, certainly not. Why? Because many of the States in our country are even bigger in population than a number of countries in the world put together. Uttar Pradesh alone has 88 million people that is, 83.3 million more than the total population of all the foreign countries mentioned in table 2.1 which works out to about 4.7 million people. Andhra Pradesh with 43 million people has more than double the number of people in Canada (20,014,880). Maharashtra with 50 million people is greater in population than France (49,778,540). Italy (49,903,878) or Poland (32,589,000). Again, Bihar with 56 million people is more than twice as big as Iran (25,785,210) or Korea (25,120,174). Czechoslovakia (13,745,577) and Denmark (4,767,597) combined are smaller in population than Kerala (21,347,375) or Orissa (21,944,615). Among the States of Indian Union, Nagaland has the least population (516,449) and even this is about four and a half times bigger than what we are. Thus we are no where near any State in India, but appear somewhat of consequence by comparison with the two Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. We are a little in excess of the combined population of both of them. The following table gives a clear picture of the relative position of each State and Union Territory regarding population, sex-ratio and rank in population :

Table 2.2

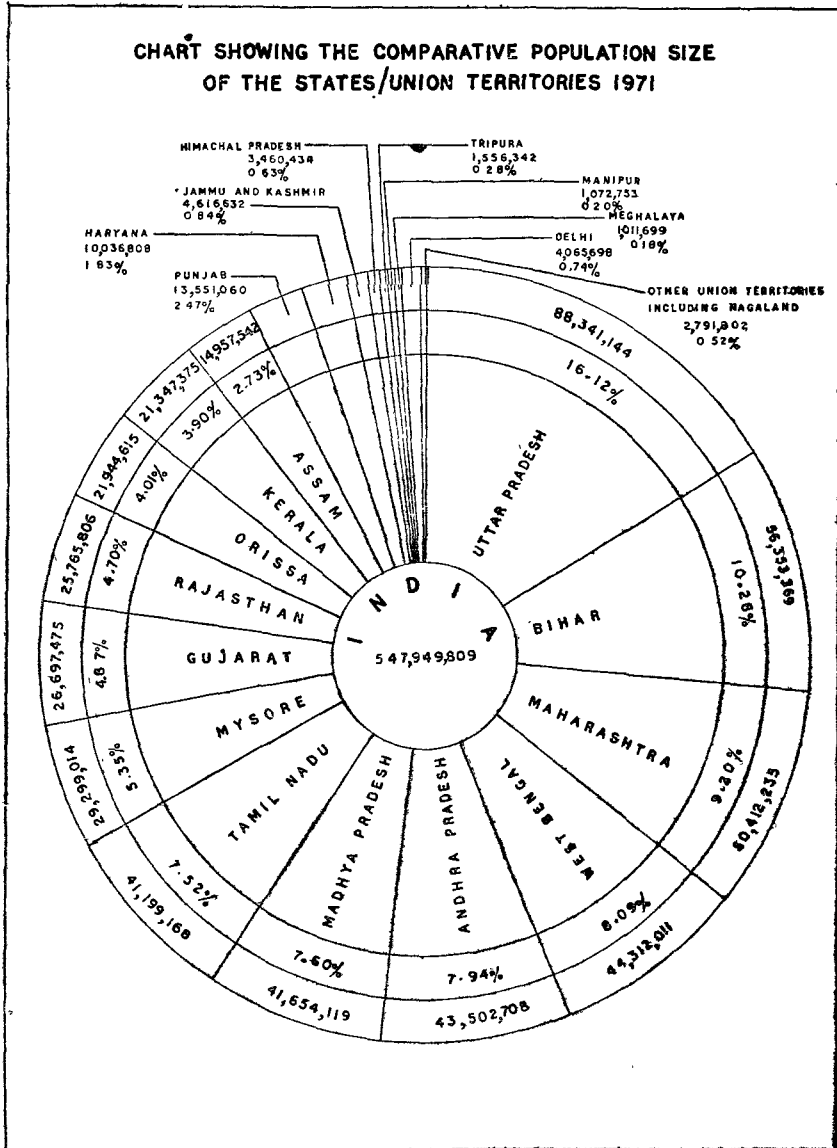
Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females	Sex-ratio	Rank in population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,502,703	22,008,663	21,494,045	977	5
2	Assam including Mizodistrict now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram .	14,957,542	7,885,064	7,072,478	897	13
3	Bihar	56,353,369	28,846,944	27,506,425	954	2
4	Gujarat	26,697,475	13,802,494	12,894,981	934	9
5	Haryana	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550	867	15
6	Himachal Pradesh	3,460,434	1,766,957	1,693,477	958	18
7	Jammu & Kashmir*	4,616,632	2,458,315	2,158,317	878	16
8	Kerala	21,347,375	10,587,851	10,759,524	1,016	12
9	Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	21,455,334	20,198,785	941	6
10	Maharashtra	50,412,235	26,116,351	24,295,884	930	3
11	Manipur	1,072,753	541,675	531,078	980	20
12	Meghalaya	1,011,699	520,967	490,732	942	21
13	Mysore	29,299,014	14,971,900	14,327,114	957	8
14	Nagaland	516,449	276,084	240,365	871	23
15	Orissa	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532	988	11
16	Punjab	13,551,060	7,266,515	6,284,545	865	14

Table 2.2—Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Rajasthan	25,765,806	13,484,383	12,281,423	911	10
18	Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	20,828,021	20,371,147	978	7
19	Tripura	1,556,342	801,126	755,216	943	19
20	Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	47,016,421	41,324,723	879	1
21	West Bengal	44,312,011	23,435,987	20,876,024	891	4
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115,133	70,027	45,106	614	27
23	Assam	467,511	251,231	216,210	861	25
24	Bihar	257,251	147,080	110,171	749	26
25	Chandigarh	74,170	36,964	37,206	1,007	28
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4,065,698	2,257,515	1,808,183	801	17
27	Delhi	857,771	431,214	426,557	989	22
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	31,810	16,078	15,732	978	29
29	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	471,707	237,112	234,595	989	24
29	Pondicherry					

*Excludes population of area under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China since no Census was possible there.

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE
OF THE STATES/UNION TERRITORIES 1971



Andaman and Nicobar Islands rank twentyseventh in terms of 1971 population. In 1961 also it held the same rank. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have stuck to their respective 1961 ranks while West Bengal which was fifth in 1961 is now fourth and has stolen a march over Andhra Pradesh in 1971, relegating Andhra Pradesh to the fifth position. Madhya Pradesh with seventh place in 1961 has gone a step higher by gaining the sixth rank in 1971 at the expense of Tamil Nadu. The remaining States and Union Territories by and large have retained their ranks as obtained in 1961 during these ten years with the exception of Assam which has moved upto thirteenth position in 1971 at the cost of Punjab and of Delhi Union Territory which has moved one place lower, that is, from sixteenth rank in 1961 to seventeenth in 1971 and thereby relegating Himachal Pradesh to the eighteenth position which is lower than that it had in 1961.

In point of area, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, occupying 0.26 per cent of the total area of India, ranks twentyfirst, while its contribution to the total population of India is only 0.02 per cent. As far as land-people ratio is concerned, the Union Territory of Delhi has the maximum pressure of population and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have after Arunachal Pradesh the lowest pressure of population per sq. kilometre among the State/Union Territories of India.

Distribution of population

How are the people distributed all over the area comprised in this Union Territory? There are a number of islands here where people have settled. The entire Union Territory has, however, only one administrative unit called the district.* In other States/Union Territories, there are many districts and population varies from district to district. As we have only one district in the entire Union Territory, no comparative discussion of the inter-district population and area is possible. The following table, however, shows the most populous, least populous districts of other States/Union Territories in 1971 along with the average population of the districts in each State/Union Territory of India.

*This was the position before 1-8-74, that is, at the time of taking of Census in 1971.

Table 2.3

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district
		Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES						
1	Andhra Pradesh	. . . East Godavari	3,037,262	Adilabad	. . . 1,288,348	2,071,558
2	Assam (including Mizoram Union Territory)	. . . Kamrup	. . . 2,854,183	North Cachar Hills	76,047	1,495,754
3	Bihar	. . . Darbhanga	. . . 5,233,904	Dhanbad	. . . 1,466,417	3,314,904
4	Gujarat	. . . Ahmedabad	. . . 2,910,307	The Dangs	. . . 94,185	1,405,130
5	Haryana	. . . Hisar	. . . 2,132,948	Jind	. . . 639,610	1,433,830
6	Himachal Pradesh	. . . Kangra	. . . 1,327,211	Lahul and Spiti	. . . 23,538	346,043
7	Jammu & Kashmir	. . . Anantnag	. . . 832,280	Ladakh	. . . 105,291	461,663
8	Kerala	. . . Quilon	. . . 2,412,821	Palghat	. . . 1,685,342	2,134,738
9	Madhya Pradesh	. . . Raipur	. . . 2,613,531	Datia	. . . 255,267	968,700
10	Maharashtra	. . . Greater Bombay	5,970,575	Wardha	. . . 779,562	1,938,932
11	Manipur	. . . Manipur Central	763,260	Manipur West	. . . 44,975	214,551
12	Meghalaya	. . . United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	605,084	Garo Hills	. . . 406,615	505,850
13	Mysore	. . . Bangalore	. . . 3,365,515	Coorg	. . . 378,291	1,542,053
14	Nagaland	. . . Kohima	. . . 175,204	Mokokchung	. . . 168,242	172,150

Table 2.3—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Orissa	.	.	Cuttack	Baudh Khondmals	621,675 1,688,047
16	Punjab	.	.	Ferozpur	Kapurthala	429,514 1,231,915
17	Rajasthan	.	.	Jaipur	Jaisalmer	166,761 990,993
18	Tamil Nadu	.	.	Coimbatore	Nilgiris	494,015 2,942,798
19	Tripura	.	.	West Tripura	South Tripura	399,728 518,781
20	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	Meerut	Uttar Kashi	147,805 1,635,947
21	West Bengal	.	.	24-Parganas	Darjeeling	781,777 2,769,501
UNION TERRITORIES						
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands ¹	.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	115,133	115,133
2	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	Siang	Lohit	62,865 93,502
3	Chandigarh ¹	.	.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	257,251 257,251
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	74,170 74,170
5	Delhi ¹	.	.	Delhi	Delhi	4,065,698 4,065,698
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	.	.	Goa	Diu	23,912 285,924
7	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	.	.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	31,810 31,810
8	Pondicherry	.	.	Pondicherry	Yanam	8,291 117,927

¹ There is only one district in these Union Territories.

You have already seen that we are far too insignificant in numbers when compared with various States and many Union Territories in India. The population size of some of the districts in many States is even as big as a number of countries of the world combined together. Meerut District in Uttar Pradesh with 3,366,953 people is bigger than the combined population of Mauritius (701,016), Swaziland (374,697), Guyana (714,000), Trinidad and Tobago (945,200) and Kuwait (467,339). Twenty Four Parganas District in West Bengal is another example to cite. The total population of this district is 8,449,482 which is more than the total combined population of the five countries referred to earlier plus that of Singapore (2,074,507) and Ireland (2,884,002). Darbhanga District of Bihar has 5,233,904 people who are more than what there are in Israel (2,183,332), Jordan (1,706,226), Luxembourg (334,790) and Malta (315,765) all put together. There are as many as 29 persons in Meerut, 73 persons in Twenty Four Parganas and 45 persons in Darbhanga for each one of us in the district of these islands. The smallest number of persons among the most populous districts in the States/Union Territories is in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, district of the Union Territory of the same name. We are a little less than four times the number of people in that district. The population of Siang district in Arunachal Pradesh is in close proximity with ours. In Nagaland, Kohima district is the next nearest to us. Among the least populous districts of other States/Union Territories, we are greater in number than the districts of North Cachar Hills. The Dangs, Lahul and Spiti, Ladakh, Manipur, West Lohit, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Diu and Yanam. (The population of Ladakh district is nearly equal to ours.) Among the least populous districts of States only Lahul and Spiti with 23,538 persons in Himachal Pradesh is the smallest and Palghat in Kerala the largest with 1,685,342 persons. Against one in Lahul and Spiti we are five in these islands but Palghat has about 15 persons against one here. The least populous districts are by and large least attractive for the people to settle and grow due either to hilly and mountainous tracts, or lack of other resources for growth. Even the average population of a district in States is disproportionately high compared to ours.

Let us now look at the districts from the point of view of area. In table 2.4 the largest and smallest districts of States/Union Territories of India have been arranged.

Table 2.4

State/Union Territory	Largest districts		Smallest districts	
	Name	Area in Km ²	Name	Area in Km ²
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	19,125	Hyderabad	7,507
Assam ¹ (including Mizoram Territory)	Terri-Mizo	21,087	North Cachar Hills	4,891
Bihar ¹	Ranchi	18,331	Dhanbad	2,994
Gujarat ¹	Kutch	45,612	Gandhinagar	649
Haryana	Hisar	13,982	Jind	2,691
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti	12,015	Bilaspur	1,167
Jammu & Kashmir ^{1,2}	Ladakh	95,876	Punch	1,658
Kerala ¹	Kottayam	6,389	Alleppey	1,884
Madhya Pradesh ¹	Bastar	39,060	Datia	2,034
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	25,641	Greater Bombay	603
Manipur ³	Manipur Central	5,605	Manipur North	3,417
Meghalaya ¹	United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	14,405	Garo Hills	8,084
Mysore ¹	Bijapur	17,056	Coorg	4,104
Nagaland ¹	Kohima	7,200	Mokokchung	3,852
Orissa	Koraput	27,020	Balasore	6,394
Punjab ¹	Ferozpur	10,145	Kapurthala	1,633

Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	Jaisalmer	.	.	38,401	Dungarpur	.	.	3,770
Tamil Nadu ¹	.	.	.	.	Coimbatore	.	.	15,673	Madras	.	.	128
Tripura ²	.	.	.	.	South Tripura	.	.	3,577	West Tripura	.	.	3,359
Uttar Pradesh ¹	.	.	.	.	Mirzapur	.	.	11,301	Rampur	.	.	2,372
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	Twenty four Parganas	.	.	13,796	Calcutta	.	.	104
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ^{1, 5}	.	.	.	.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.	.	8,293	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.	.	8,293
Arunachal Pradesh ¹	.	.	.	.	Lohit	.	.	24,427	Tirap	.	.	6,90
Chandigarh ^{3, 5}	.	.	.	.	Chandigarh	.	.	114	Chandigarh	.	.	117
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ^{3, 5}	.	.	.	.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.	.	491	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.	.	491
Delhi ^{3, 5}	.	.	.	.	Delhi	.	.	1,485	Delhi	.	.	1,485
Goa, Daman and Diu ³	.	.	.	.	Goa	.	.	3,701	Diu	.	.	40
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ^{3, 5}	.	.	.	.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	.	.	32	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	.	.	32
Pondicherry ³	.	.	.	.	Pondicherry	.	.	290	Mahe	.	.	9

¹ Area is provisional and as on 1st July 1971 (based on the figures supplied by the Survey of India).

² Has only one district.

³ Area is provisional and as on 1st January 1966 (based on the figures supplied by the Survey of India).

⁴ Area is provisional and as on 31st July 1971 (based on the figures supplied by the Survey of India).

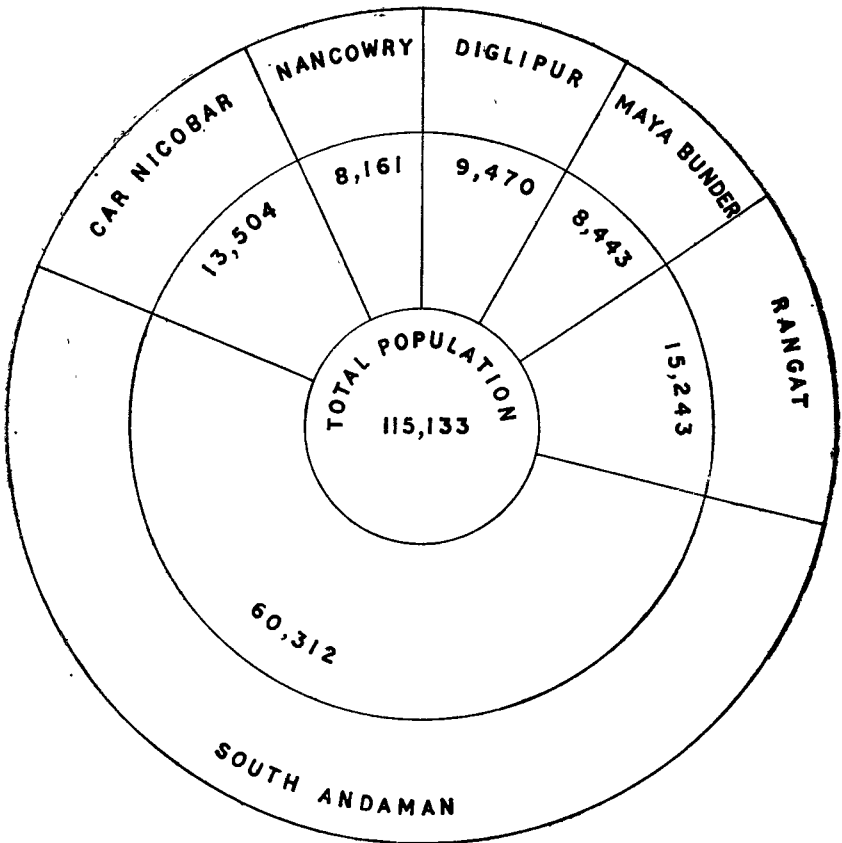
⁵ Includes the area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China (based on figures supplied by the Survey of India).

Juxtaposing table 2.3 and table 2.4 you will find an interesting coincidence that in each of the States of Haryana, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Punjab and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the most populous district has the largest area and the least populous district has the smallest area. A more common phenomenon discernible in eight States and one Union Territory, namely Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mysore, Nagaland, Punjab and Goa, Daman and Diu is the existence of the combination of the smallest population with the smallest area in each such district. In the States of Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu each of the most populous district has also the biggest area. As against this, the districts of Lahul and Spiti, Ladakh, Jaisalmer, South Tripura and Lohit having the largest area comprise the smallest of population in each of the respective States/Union Territories. The smallest in size among all States and Union Territories is the district of Mahe, followed by Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Diu, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Madras, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Greater Bombay and Gandhinagar districts in an ascending order. Among the States only the smallest district is of Calcutta followed by Madras and Greater Bombay. Greater Bombay district which has the smallest area in Maharashtra has the distinction of being the most populous district in the whole of Maharashtra State and the second largest in population in India, the first being the district of Twentyfour Parganas of West Bengal. In the entire Indian Union, the largest in area is the district of Ladakh followed by Kutch, Bastar and Jaisalmer in that order. The district of Lahul and Spiti, which is the biggest in area in Himachal Pradesh, is unique in having the smallest population not only among the districts in that State but also in the whole of India barring of course Yanam. In size Mahe followed by Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are the smallest districts in the entire country.

Distribution of Population in Tahsils

The Islands' population of 115,133 is spread over six tahsils and 8,293 square kilometres, to give an average of 1,382.2 square kilometres and 19,189 persons per tahsil. The actual distribu-

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971
(TAHSILWISE)



tion of population and the area of each tahsil, is however, given in table 2.5.

Table 2.5

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Population			Area in Km ²
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	Díglipur . . .	9,470	5,281	4,189	884.0
2	Mayabunder . . .	8,443	4,946	3,497	1,347.8
3	Rangat . . .	15,243	9,343	5,900	1,098.2
4	South Andaman . . .	60,312	38,311	22,001	3,010.4
5	Car Nicobar . . .	13,504	7,101	6,403	129.0
6	Nancowry . . .	8,161	5,045	3,116	1,823.6

You will notice that the actual area of Mayabunder Tahsil only is nearly approximate to the average size of a tahsil. All others have wide fluctuations. In population, however, none of the Tahsils is anywhere near the average population of a Tahsil. Except for South Andaman Tahsil, all others are below the average. So far as these islands are concerned, the causes for large variations in the sizes of the Tahsils are not far to seek. The varied factors that governed the formation of tahsils must have been influenced by the historical development of these islands, geographical contiguity or otherwise of different islands and administrative convenience. Ethnical causes also appear to have played their role though in a limited manner. Variations in the size of population in different tahsils are attributable mainly to availability or otherwise of land for agricultural purposes and homesteads, drinking water facilities and accessibility or otherwise. Besides these reasons, the disproportionately high population in South Andaman Tahsil is also due to the initial establishment of the old ex-convict settlements in some parts of the main South Andaman Island. These settlements have grown up exclusively in South Andaman and more so in the neighbouring villages of Port Blair town. Port Blair town having 26,218 people in South Andaman Tahsil alone accounts for a sizeable proportion of the total population of this tahsil. Being the administrative headquarters, Port Blair has also radiated visible influence on the nearby islands/places resulting in their growth. Since Independence, attempts at organised settlements of people in different parts of the islands have been made. After completing settlement of the new settlers uprooted from East

Bengal in villages of South Andaman within 1949-52 and in some neighbouring islands later on, Rangat Tahsil in the Middle Andamans was later on selected for further agricultural settlement in 1953 due to easy communication facilities, suitability of water supply, and availability of good agricultural land congenial to the growth of the settlement. The new settlers, again mostly from East Bengal, therefore, account for the size of the second highest population among all these tahsils. Mayabunder and Diglipur Tahsils were taken up for colonisation from 1955-56 onwards. The sizes of population in these two tahsils have grown almost *pari-passu* but in area they are unequal. As agricultural settlement is dependent generally on the availability of flat lands, dearth of the same coupled with other factors such as lack of water resources, existence of thick forests etc., tend to limit the growth of population. The lesser number of people in these tahsils is, therefore, obviously due to these factors. The two Southern Tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry present a distinct geographical and cultural entity of their own. Although intrinsically the entire population of southern group of islands is culturally one, yet continued insular existence and lack of inter-communications have apparently brought about noticeable differences in traits. Deep seas also divide them physically. Car Nicobar Tahsil consists of two islands—Car Nicobar and Batti Malv, the latter being uninhabited. It has the third largest population among all the tahsils. Car Nicobar is flat all over and so is Choura island in Nancowry Tahsil. Curiously enough smaller islands in these two tahsils are more densely populated. Car Nicobar has a population of 13,504, Choura with 8.2 Km² has 1,329 persons, Nancowry Island with 66.9 Km² has 656 persons. The bigger Islands like Little Nicobar (159.1 Km²), Teresa (101.4 Km²) and Great Nicobar (1,045.1 Km²) have each a population of 198,780 and 1,511 respectively. The Nicobarese are generally averse to move away from their homes. Government have also placed restrictions on the entry of outsiders in the Nicobar group of Islands. The Nicobarese generally are, therefore, now comparatively freer from external influences. Variations in human agglomeration in these two tahsils are not so much due to physical environments as to the traits of the people. Besides difference in social and cultural traits, there are variations in dialects from region to region. The inbuilt exclusiveness and strong aversion to outsiders among the tribal Nicobarese of the various islands of the southern and central groups are by and large responsible for the concentration of population in smaller areas. The small population in Nancowry tahsil *vis-a-vis* its size is also due to some islands being uninhabited and some big islands such as Great Nicobar being sparsely populated.

Density of population

To find out the density of population is to divide the total population of any given region by its total area. We have a total geographical area of 8,293 Km² and a total enumerated population of 115,133 in this Union Territory. We can thus say that there are 14 persons for every Km². The All India density being 178 persons per Km², we are about 13 times less than the all India mean. The following table shows the ranking of the various States/Union Territories according to density of population in 1971. For facility of comparison the density recorded 10 years before has also been given.

Table 2-6

Ranking according to density of population in 1971	State/Union Territory	Density of population per sq. km. in 1971	Density of population per sq. km. in 1961
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	2,738	1,792
2	Chandigarh	2,257	1,047
3	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	994	831
4	Pondicherry	983	788
5	Kerala	549	435
6	West Bengal	504	394
7	Bihar	324	267
8	Tamil Nadu	317	259
9	Uttar Pradesh	300	250
10	Punjab	269	166*
11	Haryana	227	173
12	Goa, Daman & Diu	225	164
13	Maharashtra	164	129
14	Andhra Pradesh	157	131
15	Mysore	153	123
16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151	118
17	Assam	150	97*
18	Tripura	149	109
19	Orissa	141	113

Table 2 6—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4
20	Gujarat	136	112
21	Madhya Pradesh	94	73
22	Rajasthan	75	59
23	Himachal Pradesh	62	50
24	Manipur	48	35
25	Meghalaya	45	34
26	Nagaland	31	22
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	8
28	Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.
29	Arunachal Pradesh	6	N.A.

*As per 1961 territorial set up.

Among the States/Union Territories of India, Arunachal Pradesh with more than ten times of area than we have the lowest density of population. We rank next after this. Nagaland with almost double the area of these islands, as compared with us, is more than twice in density of population. Manipur with an area of 22,356 square kilometres and Meghalaya with 22 489 square kilometres have over three times the number of persons per Km² more than we have. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have a small area of 32 square kilometres but its density is 71 times more than we have in these islands. Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are spread over 114 Km², 480 Km² and 491 Km² respectively. Chandigarh though 73 times smaller than these islands has 2,243 more persons per square kilometre. Pondicherry about 17 times smaller in size has 70 times greater density than these islands. Dadra and Nagar Haveli has 137 persons per sq. kilometre more than we have although in area it is almost 17 times smaller. Even Tripura which is a little less than 1½ times greater than our size has almost 11 times more persons than we have per sq. kilometre in these islands. Comparison with other States in India is obviously incongruous.

There are, however, many countries which have an almost equal density or less than what we have. Ivory Coast (13), Southern Rhodesia (13), United Republic of Tanzania (14) in Africa; Bahamas (14), Turks and Caicos Islands (14) in North America; Laos (13) and Mongolia (1) in Asia; Finland (14),

Norway (12) in Europe; Australia (2) and New Zealand (10) in Oceania are some examples of such countries in different continents. The figures in brackets against each country show their density per sq. kilometre in 1970.

Density of Tahsils

The differential density among the Tahsils in this Union Territory is quite marked with the exception of Rangat Tahsil which has almost the same density as of the entire islands as a whole. Of the other Tahsils Car Nicobar alone is head and shoulders above all others with 105 persons per sq. kilometre. South Andaman with 20 over-shoots the district average of 14. Diglipur with 11 is two and three-fourth times more respectable than Nancowry with a paltry 4. Mayabunder with 6 is a shade better than Nancowry.

But then valuable though for comparison with other areas the density figures may be, they are merely quotients of population divided by the total territorial area. And if the total area is homogeneous and the regions carved out are also homogeneous, these figures yield fairly valid results. Where they are not, as in our own case, and the total area figures include large and varying extents of forests, barren hills, swamps, uninhabited islands etc., the crude density figures are of dubious utility and may sometimes be misleading also. It follows, therefore, that meaningful conclusion can hardly be drawn by comparing density ratios of different regions, which widely differ in topography and character of soil. That the raw density figures can be very unreliable is amply illustrated by the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands itself where forests alone are spread over 90 per cent of the total area. As long as there are forests, there can be no more habitable or cultivable area and indiscriminate attempts at denuding the forests involve incalculable risks as the very climate, rainfall, soil conservation, availability of water for drinking or irrigation and to a large extent the economy of Andaman & Nicobar Islands depend on their forests.

Density or sparseness of population is very closely connected with agro-economic conditions brought about by physio-geographic features, material prosperity and historical background. Viewed against this background, we find that South Andaman and Rangat have in their own rights occupied places of distinction *vis-a-vis* the Union Territory's average. With a number of industrial concerns and preponderance of governmental activities, South Andaman has the additional advantage of a town (Port Blair) with a population of 26,218 exceeding the total

population of Diglipur, Mayabunder and Nancowry Tahsils. Rangat nearest to South Andaman in population with settlers has equally good agricultural lands and two to three sizeable industrial concerns. Curiously enough though Diglipur and Mayabunder of the Andaman group and Nancowry of the Nicobar group of islands combinedly account for about half the total area yet their contribution to the total population is only slightly more than one fifth. While Mayabunder and Diglipur Tahsils are topographically almost alike, Nancowry has a distinct entity. Mayabunder and Diglipur had almost negligible indigenous tribal population immediately before colonisation and those who were there in the past are no more extant now—save some hostile Jarawas in a small area on the outskirts of Mayabunder Tahsil and adjoining portions of Rangat Tahsil on the western coast. Partly because of geo-physical limitations and partly because of resistance by the indigenous population as well as restraint imposed by the government, Nancowry tahsil had no infiltrators into the area and much less any regular schemes land generally in the group of islands constituting the Nancowry of colonisation except in Great Nicobar Island. Lack of fertile land generally in the group of islands constituting the Nancowry tahsil also inhibited founding of any sizeable settlement. Nature's abandon in rainfall and humidity and inhospitable shores also helped to sustain the insular position of the local people. Mayabunder and Diglipur, on the other hand, had comparatively better avenues for agricultural development and hence the settlement in these tahsils. Between themselves Mayabunder and Diglipur have developed in population according to availability of land for agricultural purposes. Car Nicobar has, however, the densest population. Out of 13,504 people in this island, 12,338 are Nicobarese themselves. The abundance of coconuts which thrive in the coralline soil of Car Nicobar and which form the staple diet of the people and their animals on the one hand and the characteristic exclusiveness of the islanders on the other hand are responsible for the extreme human congregation in a small island like Car Nicobar.

Density versus Prosperity

Population density gives a clear index of the pressure on land and, therefore, fertility of soil is an important factor affecting density. For fertile land we must have good alluvial soil, healthy climate and abundant water supply for irrigation. In addition, means of better communication and adequate avenues of trade, commerce and industrial development are factors responsible for high densities. Density is also related to other geographical and ecological factors. Although, Car Nicobar

Tahsil is the most densely populated tahsil, it is not the most prosperous. The industrialised areas are largely in and around Port Blair in South Andaman Tahsil and in a few villages of Ranga Tahsil. Port Blair is also the main marketing centre, not only for the surrounding rural areas but for distant islands in other tahsils as well. The density of South Andaman Tahsil is high because of these industrial areas and also because of better communication and farming facilities for agricultural areas than obtaining in similar tracts in Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur Tahsils. Car Nicobar Tahsil, however, has almost no agricultural areas as such save plantation areas. Nancowry Tahsil too has a small agricultural area. By their nature industrial areas would have a greater tendency to be more densely populated than others, exception, however, being provided by Car Nicobar. Among the Andaman group of Islands the density of population of each of the Tahsils is almost in conformity with the relative stages of their prosperity. Of the rest of the two Tahsils, Car Nicobar is certainly more prosperous than the least populated Tahsil of Nancowry. Car Nicobar Tahsil having primarily a tribal economy can have no meaningful comparison in prosperity with Tahsils such as Rangat with primarily agricultural economy or with South Andaman Tahsil having the largest agro-industrial economy.

Residential Houses, Households and size of Households

After having seen how the people are distributed over the land, the next point to be considered is the way they are lodged. Each population census is heralded by the numbering of houses and their listing as well as of the households living in such houses. This we call Housenumbering and Houselisting Operation and was done in 1970 almost a year in advance of the population census. After completion of this operation, we discovered that there are as many as 25,903 census houses of all types out of which 21,306 are occupied residential houses. Similarly, we also found that there are 21,482 households in this Union Territory.

Before, however, dilating on the aspect of housing *vis-a-vis* the households let us first acquaint ourselves with the concepts of a 'census house' and a 'census household'. A house according to or terms in most cases—where there is only one building and is also occupied by one family is the 'census house' as such.

But there are sometimes buildings made up of more than one component unit occupied by different families. We may again have one building where two or more families live. In other cases the parts of the building in which the different families live may be structurally separated from one another so that they serve as different dwelling places. In big cities or towns there may be no such separation in huge structures such as blocks of flats and each being a distinct residential unit. In certain areas there may be more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servants quarters, the garage etc. In dealing with such variety of buildings an attempt was made to define a 'census house' uniformly throughout the country. We defined a 'census house' as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit whether inhabited or vacant or used for residential or non-residential purposes or for both. We also defined a 'household' as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There could be 'one member household' or 'multimember household'. Again, there could be households of persons related by blood or households of unrelated persons, such as Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels etc. These were called "Institutional Households". Now a literal application of the definition of a census house in cities and big towns in a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence having four rooms or so and all the rooms having direct entrance from a common courtyard or a staircase would have qualified each such room to be treated as a census house. It, however, would have reflected an unrealistic situation of the number of houses. In such cases 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the household was to be taken into account treating the entire flat comprising four rooms as one census house only. In the result every household must have a house in which its members live. Every house would, in most cases, have only one household living in it. But cases would occur where a house may have more than one household living in it, if the people go in and out of it by the same main entrance but nevertheless, keep separate messes within it. In such a case there would be only one house but more than one household.

The following table presents the figures of the total number of census houses, occupied residential houses, households, average number of persons per household, average number of persons per occupied residential house and number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses for the islands as a whole and for individual tahsils based on the houselisting operation :

Table 2.7

Name of Union Territory/Tahsil	I						
	Total No. of census houses	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of census households	Total No. of members	Average size of the household	No. of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	25,903	21,306	21,482	103,073	4.8	1,008	
Diglipur Tahsil	1,971	1,729	1,740	8,636	5.0	1,006	
Mayabunder Tahsil	2,004	1,716	1,720	7,903	4.6	1,092	
Rangat Tahsil	4,341	3,590	3,708	14,044	3.8	1,033	
South Andaman Tahsil	13,404	10,927	10,965	51,296	4.7	1,003	
Car Nicobar Tahsil	2,327	1,851	1,851	13,449	7.3	1,000	
Nancowry Tahsil	1,856	1,493	1,498	7,745	5.2	1,003	

As will be obvious, houses used wholly or partly for dwelling purposes that is occupied residential houses form the largest proportion of the census houses. 21,306 houses (16,453 in rural areas and 4,853 in urban area) out of a total of 25,903 houses (19,928 in rural areas and 5,975 in urban area) are actually used either wholly or partly for residence. The proportion of Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings is 82.3 per cent of the total census houses for the Union Territory, while the corresponding percentage for the rural areas is 82.6 per cent and that for the town of Port Blair is 81.2 per cent. Diglipur Tahsil accounts for the highest proportion of dwellings where 87.7 per cent houses are used for residence wholly or partly. The other Tahsils are in the following order: Mayabunder 85.6 per cent, Rangat 82.7 per cent, South Andaman 81.5 per cent, Nancowry 80.4 per cent and Car Nicobar 79.5 per cent. There is no significant variation in the percentages of dwellings to the total number of census houses between the rural and urban areas although the former is higher than the latter. The slightly higher percentage in the rural areas is a natural phenomenon as the rural areas have less of industries, trade and commerce and similar items which require non-dwelling houses. A small higher urban percentage of non-dwelling houses also indicates that not much industrial and other non-dwelling units exist even in the urban area that is the town of Port Blair and the town does not show any high degree of urbanisation. The higher proportion of dwellings to total census houses than the average of the Union Territory in Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat again repeats the same tale of less industries, trade and commerce requiring non-dwelling houses. The slightly lower percentage in South Andaman is due firstly to its being more advanced industrially and having Port Blair Town included therein. Car Nicobar has the lowest proportion of dwellings though Nancowry is a shade better. Both these tahsils are neither more prosperous nor more industrialised than South Andaman. But the reasons for less proportion of dwellings to total number of census houses can be sought by identifying the large number of traditional community houses known as 'El Penam', unclean houses used for births and deaths in the villages and some trading and business houses and government officers and other similar establishments in these tahsils.

During the population count in March 1971, statistics of residential census houses or dwellings and households were again collected. There is bound to be some variation in the two sets of figures firstly because there was a time gap of about one year in between and secondly because the population census

unlike the Housenumbering and Houselisting Operations was almost synchronous all over the territory depicting the position as on 1st April 1971 and was more thoroughly undertaken. Besides, during the population count, the number of households includes houseless and institutional households also. The following table gives the figures of residential houses and households, total population, average number of persons per household and number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses based on the Enumerators' Abstract and cross checked with population records prepared by the enumerators during the 1971 Census:

Table 2.8

Name of the Union Territory/Tehsil	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population	Average No. of persons per household	No. of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23,167	23,767	115,133	4.8	1,026
Diglipur Tahsil	1,920	1,941	9,470	4.9	1,011
Mayabunder Tahsil	1,820	1,841	8,443	4.6	1,012
Rangat Tahsil	3,625	3,721	15,243	4.1	1,026
South Andaman Tahsil	12,456	12,903	60,312	4.7	1,036
Car Nicobar Tahsil	1,780	1,781	13,504	7.6	1,001
Nancowry Tahsil	1,566	1,580	8,161	5.2	1,009

Person-house Ratio

The above table includes figures of houseless households (92) and institutional households (1,827) in the entire Union Territory. Out of 23,167 occupied residential houses inclusive of institutional residential houses 17,565 are in the rural areas and 5,602 are in the town of Port Blair—the only urban area in these islands. We already know the total population which on being divided by the number of occupied residential houses gives us 4.97 persons to an occupied house in this Union Territory. It will be seen that

in the Union Territory as a whole, there are 1,026 households per 1,000 residential houses in this Union Territory. This figure varies between 1,001 and 1,036 for different Tahsils. The South Andaman Tahsil has the highest proportion of households in terms of residential houses followed by Rangat Tahsil. In Car Nicobar, there appears to be a parity between the number of households and residential houses while in Nancowry, there are 1,009 households for 1,000 houses. Other two Tahsils have uniform proportion of households *vis-a-vis* the residential houses. While the ratio between households and residential houses in different tahsils is not so marked the difference in average number of persons per house in Car Nicobar and Nancowry as compared with the rest of the Tahsils is quite marked. The bigger size of the household of the Nicobarese is responsible for smaller number of households among them. In Car Nicobar each household has almost one residential house for it irrespective of the size of the household. In Nancowry, there is comparative congestion as 1,009 households share 1,000 houses only.

We have seen in the previous paragraph that there are 4.97 persons for each occupied house in this Union Territory. Even if we ignore the houseless population of 93 persons from the total population, the ratio of persons to houses remains unchanged. From 1921 to 1961 Census the following was the person-house ratio for the Union Territory as a whole:

Year	No. of persons per occupied house
1	2
1921	7.90
1931	5.00
1941	5.67
1951	5.84
1961	5.10

NOTE.—The above data for all decades have been worked out after excluding population of such areas for which number of occupied houses is not available. Data for 1941 and 1931 appearing in 1961 Census Report and for 1931 and 1921 appearing in 1951 Census Report differ from the above as they have been worked out differently or after including population of areas for which data of occupied houses are not available.

Between 1921 and 1931 and between 1951 and 1961 the number of persons per occupied houses has shown a decrease. In 1941 and 1951 there is an increase but the figure for 1971 is the smallest in 50 years which shows definite improvement in the person-house ratio.

In table 2.8, the households numbering 23,767 include both the houseless and institutional households. 92 houseless households have 93 persons and 1,827 institutional households include 12,898 persons. The ratio of households and residential houses for the Union Territory for the two decades 1951 and onwards is given below. Figures prior to 1951 are unfortunately not available.

Year	No. of households per occupied houses
1	2
1951	1.44
1961	1.05
1971	1.03

Here again there is a decrease in the number of households occupying a house from decade to decade. Both the sets of figures namely person-house and household-house ratio from 1951 onwards indicate less congestion successively. These sets of figures by themselves will not, however, give us any real idea of housing congestion unless we ascertain the person-room ratio as well. This we will do subsequently.

Household Size

Let us briefly discuss the trend of household size. The average number of persons per household for the Union Territory is 4.8. Except for Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry all other Tahsils almost conform to this average. Car Nicobar has the highest number and Rangat has the lowest. The number of persons per household in 1961 was 4.9 as per A.1 table. It could be seen from this that while the average number of persons per occupied house is less in 1971 than what was in 1961, the average number of persons per household has also slightly decreased in ten years. This apparently indicates that there has been improvement in the housing conditions in these islands.

Person-room Ratio

The following table gives the distribution of households and members in the Union Territory and Tahsils by number of rooms occupied on the basis of the data collected at the time of houselisting:

Table 2.9

Union Territory/Tahsil	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of members	Total No. of rooms	No. of rooms per house- hold	No. of persons per room
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	21,482	103,073	34,112	1.59	3.02
Diglipur Tahsil . . .	1,740	8,636	2,469	1.42	3.50
Mayabunder Tahsil . . .	1,720	7,903	2,461	1.43	3.21
Rangat Tahsil	3,708	14,044	5,256	1.42	2.67
South Andaman Tahsil . . .	10,965	51,296	19,465	1.78	2.64
Car Nicobar Tahsil	1,851	13,449	2,564	1.39	5.25
Nancowry Tahsil	1,498	7,745	1,897	1.27	4.08

We have earlier discussed what a 'Census House' and a 'Household' are. Before we analyse the person-room ratio, we should know how we defined a 'room'. A 'room' was defined in the houselisting instructions in the following terms:

"A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof overhead and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than two metres and a breadth of at least one and a half metres and two metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed varandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room....." Conical shaped hut or tent in which human beings resided which did not have four walls to a room did not strictly conform to this definition yet the conical hut or tent was in itself to be construed as a room.

For obvious reasons, no attempt was made to ascertain the size of rooms as this could have made the task of the enumerator extremely difficult. The data on this point are, therefore, not capable of interpretation in terms of square metres or cubic metres of habitable space per person or household.

If there was one household in a census house, then counting of rooms was quite simple. But if a census house consisted of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each had to be entered against the name of each head of the household. In case where a room was occupied by more than one household or they shared more than one room, the number of rooms were to be given together against a bracket as common to these households.

We have earlier shown that the person-room ratio in the Union Territory as a whole is 3.02. In 1961, the ratio was 2.72. Obviously the data now available shows a less satisfactory nature of living conditions although there was noticeable improvement in the person-house and household-house ratios between 1961-1971. As against the overall person-room ratio of the Union Territory, the ratio in the town of Port Blair is strikingly better. There are as many as 4,865 urban households and 8,768 rooms for 22,231 persons giving an average of 1.80 rooms per household and 2.54 persons per room as against the ratio of 2.51 person per room found in 1961 in the same town. The number of persons per room was 2.79 in the rural areas in 1961 against 3.19 in 1971. In both the cases the number of persons per room in the rural areas is higher than in the urban area. On the basis of the houselisting data we find that the person-room ratio is the least in the town of Port Blair and is closely followed by South Andaman Tahsil in which the town itself is situated. Normally one would expect a certain degree of over-crowding in the town. But with slightly less than one-fourth of the total number of houses and a little more than one-fourth of the total number of rooms which are in the entire Union Territory being in Port Blair and with more than half of the total number of occupied houses and rooms of the Territory being in South Andaman Tahsil coupled with the fact that there are smaller or partitioned rooms, it is perhaps not difficult to explain the reasons for the smaller person-room ratio in the town of Port Blair and the South Andaman Tahsil. In addition the majority of government employees have been provided with houses in conformity with their entitlements which increases the number of rooms in its totality. The highest person-room ratio is in Car Nicobar followed by Nancowry in the

southern group of islands. This tendency is obviously due to the traditional house pattern of the Nicobarese who construct houses with one big room where all the members live together. Among the other tahsils of Andaman group of Islands, Diglipur has the highest person-room ratio. If we consider that the index of over-crowding is when there are more than two persons per room, there is undoubtedly over-crowding all over the islands.

The town of Port Blair affords the greatest number of rooms per household (1.80) closely followed by South Andaman Tahsil (1.78) as against 1.59 rooms per household for the entire Union Territory. Diglipur, Rangat and Mayabunder all below the Union Territory average have 1.42, 1.42 and 1.43 rooms per household respectively. Nancowry has the smallest number of rooms (1.27) per household while Car Nicobar has the second lowest number, that is, 1.39 rooms per household.

Household-person ratio during houselisting and enumeration

Another ratio which has an important bearing on housing conditions relates to the number of persons per household (also called household-person ratio). The following table gives the average size of the household in the Union Territory and its different tahsils as obtained at the time of houselisting and enumeration operations. The two sets of figures differ in some cases because of reasons already explained earlier.

Table 2.10

Name of Union Territory/Tahsil	Number of persons per household	
	As per houselisting	As per actual enumeration
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.8	4.9
Diglipur Tahsil	5.0	4.8
Mayabunder Tahsil	4.6	4.6
Rangat Tahsil	3.8	4.1
South Andaman Tahsil	4.7	4.7
Car Nicobar Tahsil	7.3	7.6
Nancowry Tahsil	5.2	5.2

Thus while the overall size of the household in the Union Territory and that of Mayabunder, South Andaman and Nancowry Tahsils remains the same during the houselisting and enumeration, there are variations in Giglipur, Rangat and Car Nicobar Tahsils. The average number of persons per household in the Union Territory is slightly exceeded by Diglipur Tahsil alone in the Andaman group of Islands and by Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils in the Nicobar group of Islands. The two latter tahsils have a sizeable tribal population where not only the mobility of population is much less, the family ties are also closely knit. In the town of Port Blair, the average size of the household both on the basis of houselisting and enumeration figures is 4.6 that is less than the Union Territory's average. The sex ratio which is 558 for the town as against 644 for the entire Union Territory is also responsible for the smaller size of the household in the town.

We have thus seen that among the Tahsils, the biggest size of the households both during houselisting and enumeration is in Car Nicobar while the smallest is in Rangat. Car Nicobar can lay claim to have one house for each household (this is almost true even if we base our analysis on the data collected during enumeration). While during houselisting, Rangat shows that it has the largest proportion of households per 1,000 houses in the entire Union Territory, South Andaman Tahsil, during the enumeration, excels Rangat with 1,036 households per 1,000 houses. Regarding room household and person-room ratios, South Andaman has the best claim for affluence. Nancowry is by far the poorest as far as room-household ratio is concerned and Car Nicobar is the poorest in so far as person-room ratio is concerned.

Growth of Population

You have already seen the size of the population of the country and its States and Union Territories and how are people distributed in some of the administrative units within these regions. You have also known as to how do the regions or sub-regions of our country and the other countries compare with one another in terms of area and population. You will certainly now like to know how the population has grown in numbers over the years and will also perhaps be keen to know the future size of the population.

Before discussing these questions, you should have some basic idea of certain concepts which may be useful in analysing with precision and clarity the census data and in building up a number of rates, ratios and other indices or measures for various groups of the population. Some of these concepts are 'growth rate', 'birth rate', 'death rate' which are commonly found mentioned in Census Reports. 'Growth rate' of a population is the rate at which the population of a given area is growing over a given period of time. Normally the census provides only the overall growth rate of the population which is a kind of average measure relating to the entire time-span of the decade. Now for example, in 1961 our population was 63,548. It rose to 115,133 in 1971 recording an increase of 51,585. The growth or change in the absolute number of persons during the decade is merely the difference between the two population figures. Now to express this as a percentage over the population of 1961 is 81.17 (i.e., $\frac{51,585}{63,548} \times 100$). This we

call in census as the "percentage decade variation". If we now divide the difference of 51,585 persons into 10 equal parts, we will get the addition to the population every year. In our case, the yearly addition representing as a percentage is 8.12 per cent of the 1961 population. This is called the annual arithmetic growth rate as this is based on a simple arithmetic average. In this case, the analogy of Simple Interest Law in arithmetic is applicable.

Population changes constantly overtime and is thus a dynamic variable. It will, therefore, be unrealistic to assume that a fixed number is added at the end of every year which remains constant throughout the decade. Even the addition to population made in any one year will grow in the next year. So it will be wrong to assume that population grows according to the principle of 'Simple Interest'. As the base is increased every year by the quantum of increase during the preceding year, it is a better approximation to determine the growth on the analogy of 'Compound Interest Law'. This is spoken of as 'the average annual geometric growth rate'. The use of the word 'geometric' is relevant because according to the way the calculations are made the population increases year after year in geometric progression i.e., the ratio between the population of any two consecutive years is constant. This average annual geometric growth rate is the most widely used in discussions on population. The average annual geometric growth rate for India is 2.22 per cent and for our territory is 6.13 per cent for the decade 1961-71 as against 2.48 per cent for India and 8.12 per cent for these islands

for the corresponding period on the basis of annual arithmetic growth rate. There is yet another sophisticated measure called the 'exponential growth rate'. This is utilised in theoretical discussions in demography and I would not burden you with any more details of this rate than to let you know that this rate represents the fact that population changes at every instant of time.

Now the population is influenced as everybody knows by a birth or a death. A birth adds to the population and a death depletes it. These are the two most important natural and biological factors repeating their occurrence incessantly overtime and as a result not allowing the population to remain constant at any time. These are the two components of population growth widely known all over. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths is defined as 'natural increase'. But in the overall population growth, there can be a third component called migration which means movement of population from one area to another. Unlike birth and death, migration adds to and depletes the population at the same time, increasing the population of the area migrated to and decreasing that of the area migrated from. In any area the persons coming in are called in-migrants and those going out are called out-migrants. Since in-migration and out-migration are possible within the same given area, it is more precise to call the third component of population growth as 'net migration' which is merely the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants of an area.

The components of population growth in any discussion are generally dealt with in terms of rate per thousand population per year. These rates are 'crude rates'. Since the births, deaths, etc., relate to the experience of a population spread over a year, the practice is to relate these numbers to the population at the middle of the year which represents the average picture over the year and is called the 'mid year population'. The Census provides only the overall growth rate of the population. Birth, death and migration rates cannot usually be derived directly from the census data though average rates for the decade as a whole can be had from it through indirect means. Annual birth and death rates are obtainable from the vital Registration Records or in addition through Sample Surveys. But unfortunately, vital Registration System does not work efficiently in our country and births and deaths are not recorded regularly and systematically. In these circumstances, reliance has to be placed on sample surveys for calculating birth and death rates. Even these suffer from some limitations.

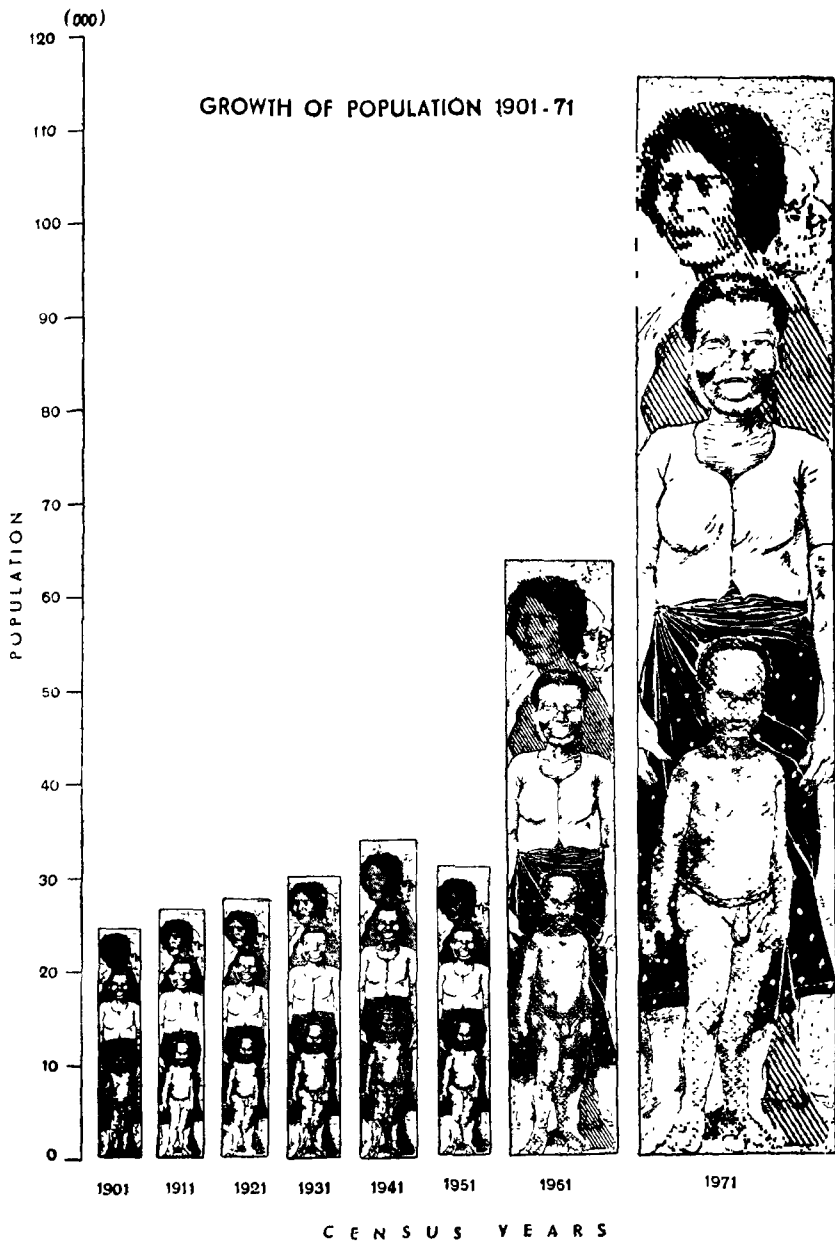
Against the back drop of these general demographic principles let us have a look at the way the world has grown in population as also our country and this Union Territory. Experts, after piecing together available archaeological, anthropological, historic and demographic materials, say that till about 2000 years ago the population of the entire world was probably around 250 millions i.e., less than half the size of the current population of our country. From 250 millions since the turn of the Christian era it doubled itself by 1650 A.D. In another 200 years i.e., by 1850 A.D., it rose to 1,000 millions. A century after it reached the second billion mark and was estimated to be 3,632 million in 1970, calculated on the basis of 2 per cent annual growth rate, it will be around 3,706 million in 1971. It is believed that if the growth rate of 2 per cent continues in future also the world population would double itself in another thirty five years or so and cross the 7 billion mark. The United Nations have, however, made three projections, namely High, Medium and Low indicating the probable range of the world population by 2000 A.D. These are respectively 6,994 millions, 6,130 millions and 5,440 millions. They have recommended for use the Medium projection namely, 6,130 millions foretelling a fall in the annual geometric growth rate from 2 per cent in the decade 1960-70 to 1.8 per cent during 1990-2000.

In the context of the world situation we should now try to examine the rate at which the population of our country has been growing over the past decades. Table 2.11 gives the population of India and its growth rate for each decade from the turn of the century, i.e., 1901 to 1971.

Table 2.11

Year	Population	Net change of population during the decade	Growth rate of population during the decade (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1901	238,337,313	..	..
1911	252,005,470	+13,668,157	+5.73
1921	251,239,492	-765,978	-0.30
1931	278,867,430	+27,627,938	+11.00
1941	318,539,060	+39,671,630	+14.23
1951	369,950,365	+42,411,305	+13.31
1961	439,072,582	+78,122,217	+21.64
1971	547,949,809	+108,877,227	+24.80

It will be crystal clear to you that in the first two decades, i.e., 1901 to 1921, the growth rate of population was unusually poor. There was in fact a fall in population in the decade 1911-1921. The subsequent three decades from 1921 to 1951 show steady improvement. It is only after 1951 that we see a sizeable increase in the growth rate of population. In the history of the growth of population in our country, 1921 and 1951 are two important land marks because after 1921 the population growth shows visible signs of recovery and from 1951 we find a big spurt in the population growth rate. The decade 1961-71 shows a growth rate of population of about 25 per cent which is no doubt the highest in any decade. During this one decade alone we had a net addition of 109 million people in our country which is more than the entire population of Japan.



of 104 million, or more than the combined population of France, Italy, Albania and Austria. The birth rate in the country was high in all the years and even after 1921 it dropped only slightly. On the contrary, the death rate which had remained very high upto 1921 decreased steadily thereafter. Famines and epidemics were widely prevalent prior to 1921 which took a heavy toll of life and kept the death rate high. But with progressive improvement in transport and communications which resulted in quick movements of food and with control of epidemics, death rate started falling down. With birth rate remaining high in spite of the family welfare planning and death rate falling down there is no wonder that the population has grown faster from decade to decade. Speculations on the size of the population of our country have been made by experts and it is estimated that the population of India will be of the order of 605 millions in 1976 and 657 millions in 1981.

Let us now see how does the growth rate of population in these islands compare with the pattern at the national level. Table 2.12 gives the picture of the growth rate of the population in these islands at a glance.

Table 2.12

Year	Population	Net variation in population during the decade	Growth rate of population during the decade (per cent)
1	2	3	4
1901	21,649	..	..
1911	26,459	+1,810	+7.34
1921	27,086	+627	+2.37
1931	29,463	+2,377	+8.78
1941	33,768	+4,305	+14.61
1951	30,971	-2,797	-8.28
1961	63,548	+32,577	+105.19
1971	115,133	+51,585	+81.17

The decadal growth rate upto 1941 has been small. There is a sizeable reduction in the population during the decade 1941-51. These islands were under the Japanese occupation for over three years from 1942 to 1945 during the II World War. After the reoccupation of these islands by Britain in 1945, the penal settlement was abolished and the convicts and those among them or their descendants who had settled down here, were offered

facilities of repatriation to the mainland at government cost. Over 4,000 persons took advantage of this offer and this accounts for the decrease in the population during the decade 1941-51. Besides, a large number of deaths due to paucity of food and atrocities committed by the Japanese also contributed to the decrease in the population. The variation in population during the decades 1901 to 1941 was influenced largely by the number of convicts brought to or sent out from these islands. In 1951-61, however, the growth rate shot up to 105.19 the highest ever during the past six decades. Though families from the mainland started coming here for settlement from 1949, the bulk of the settlement under the colonisation scheme was begun only from 1952 onwards. In addition, a sizeable number of labourers and other workers was also imported in connection with the colonisation and allied work. This is precisely responsible for this high growth rate. The growth rate for the last decade, that is, 1961-1971 viz., 81.17 per cent is also of a very high order. This growth rate is of course not merely because of the natural increase but again largely because of migration of people from the mainland to these islands in search of jobs and to some extent because of more settlement of people from the mainland as part of the colonisation programme. While in the case of the country as a whole the net migration does not significantly alter the overall growth of the population, these islands have a much more serious impact of the net migration than that of the natural increase in the overall population growth. See table 4.1 in Chapter 4 of this book for the heavy content of migrants in our population. Any projection about the population of this Union Territory at a future date will in these circumstances be highly speculative but if the population of these islands continues to multiply at the present average annual geometric growth rate of 6.13 per cent, it would be nearly 208,728 by 1981 and 281,042 by the end of 1986. According to the Report on the Projections worked out under the guidance of the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission, the projections of population as on 1st March, July and October of 1981 of this Union Territory is as follows:

Date	Projected population	Growth rate
1	2	3
1st March 1981	138,605	2.7
1st July 1981	139,320	2.8
1st October 1981	140,307	2.8

According to the same report, the projected population of this Union Territory in 1986 is 156,415 with a growth rate of 2.5 per cent.

The projection made about the population in 1981 and 1986 suffers from serious limitations and in view of the difficulty in having any reasonable guess about the future magnitude of migration, the population projection is all the more unsatisfactory and to that extent unreliable. How far these projections will be realistic can easily be surmised by looking at the 1st March 1971 population as estimated by the same committee at 95,739. Evidently the projection was wide of the mark as the actual counting on 1st April 1971 revealed a population of 115,133 in these islands which incidently was even in excess of the projected population of 112,563 as on the 1st March 1975. The estimated population of 138,005 as on 1st March 1981 can in these circumstances be, therefore, hardly expected to conform to the one which would actually prevail on that day.

CHAPTER 3

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

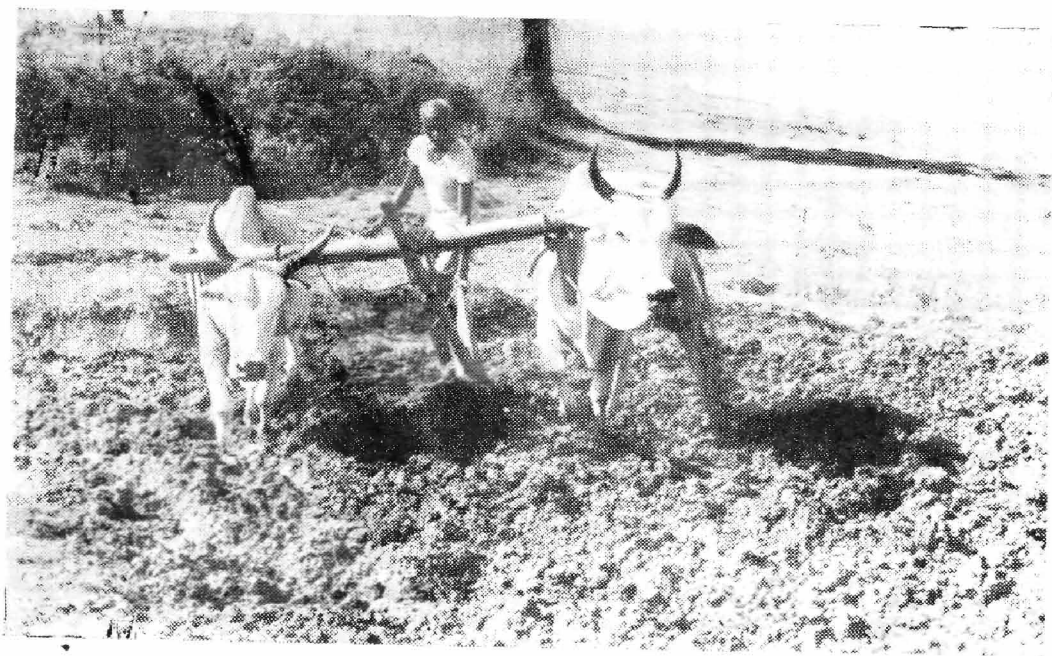
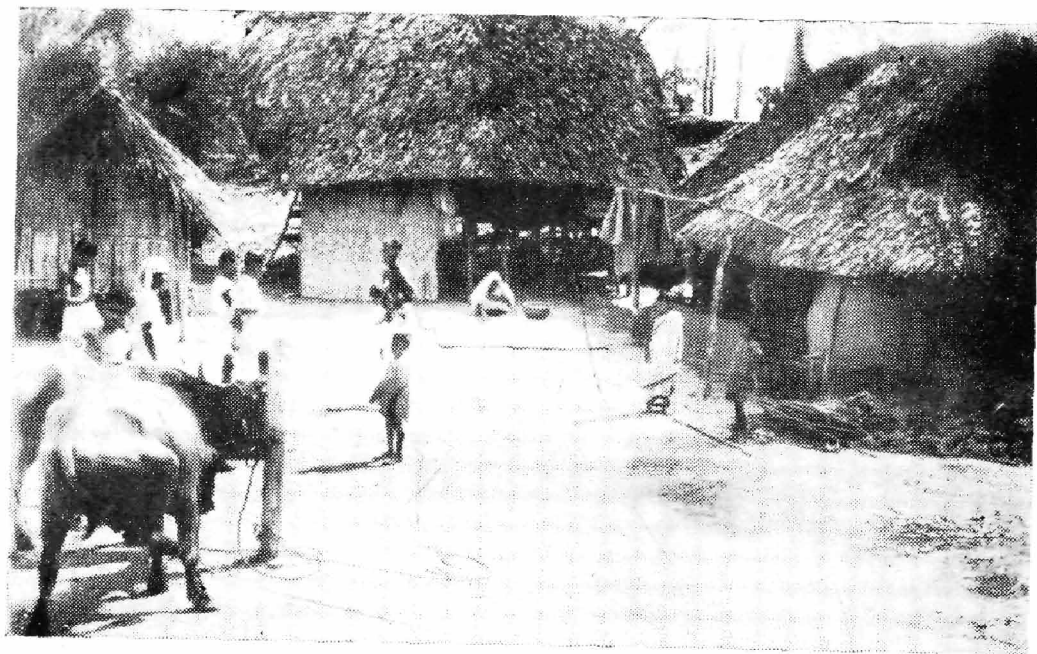
Need for separate rural and urban statistics

Human habitation is basically either in a village or town. Population figures are therefore shown classified by rural and urban sectors of the country, the unit of settlement in the two sectors being a village and a town respectively. In all Censuses throughout the world, this classification of population statistics into rural and urban areas is recognised. You may as well ask why is it so? Well, it is both necessary and important as there are a number of variables and contrasts between the rural and urban life. S. Chandrasekhar has aptly remarked "Rural life and Urban life present sharp contrast all over the world and the contrast is perhaps sharpest in India. A rural population is predominantly agricultural in its occupation, has a low density per square mile and enjoys a high social and cultural stability arising out of cultural and ethnic continuity and homogeneity. All the traditional mores of culture are strongly preserved in a rural society, promoting conservatism which offers the most resistance to reform and innovation. For these reasons, detailed classification of the population on the basis of residential characteristics becomes necessary in any demographic analysis"*.

Besides, urbanisation has long been recognised as the *sine-qua-non* of progress. You must have noticed that for the past few decades, the urban development has assumed added importance as it has become to be associated with the industrial and economic progress of the country and "in many ways what is happening in the city is what will be happening to all of India in future". If this is the shape of things to come, the demand for similar comforts and facilities as available in the urban areas is bound to be increasingly voiced from the rural areas. Urban areas serve as nerve centres for the spread of knowledge, education and technology and influence the growth and socio-economic life of the areas around. With the increasing urban population, the connected problems are assuming importance and the need to have comprehensive urban statistics and to study the process of urbanisation was perhaps never greater than it is at the

*S. Chandrasekhar, 'India's Population—Facts and Policy', page 45.

VILLAGE DWELLERS





TOWN DWELLERS



present moment, when planned urban development along with rural development is taking place simultaneously. Inter-action of the 'Rural' and 'Urban' life is an interesting study. The Registrar General, India, has embarked upon an ambitious programme of surveying 200 small towns to study the inter-action of the urban and rural life. These surveys, when completed, are expected to provide an authentic picture of the role the towns play in the socio-economic progress of the society.

Concept of 'Rural' and 'Urban' Areas

Although every country has classified its population as 'Rural' and 'Urban', all the countries do not have a uniform definition of such classification. A universal definition of 'Rural' and 'Urban' areas is, of course, difficult. According to United Nations Demographic Year Book 1955, 'the designation of areas as urban or rural is so closely bound up with historical, political, cultural and administrative considerations that the process of developing uniform definitions and procedures moves very slowly'. Two general approaches to the problem of classifying population into urban and rural categories are possible. The first is the classification of administrative sub-divisions in which the whole population of each township, municipality, divisions or other minor administrative unit is classified as either urban or rural, on the basis of certain criteria applied to the area as a whole. The second is the classification of agglomerations or population clusters, in which the urban population is identified as the inhabitants of closely settled localities defined as urban according to certain stated criteria, without regard to the administrative status of such localities. At which stage the community ceases to be rural and becomes urban is rather difficult to judge and it is in defining the urban areas that problems arise. The difficulty of internationally comparable definition of 'Urban' areas is perhaps greater as different countries have adopted different definitions of 'Urban'. Let us briefly discuss the various concepts adopted in different countries.

Canada (1970): In Canada 'urban' includes the population living in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, whether incorporated or not. It includes also the urbanised fringes of these centres in all cases where the population of the city or town together with its urbanised fringe amounts to 10,000 or more. The remainder of the population living outside of the urban centres and sub-urban fringes is classed as 'rural'.

United States of America (1970): According to the definition adopted in the United States of America, the following are urban areas:

- (a) Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages and towns (except towns in New England, New York and Wisconsin);
- (b) The densely settled urban fringe whether incorporated or unincorporated, or urbanised areas;
- (c) Towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as sub-divisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile;
- (d) Counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and
- (e) Unincorporated places of 2,500 persons inhabitants or more.

U.S.S.R. (1970): In Soviet Russia urban area includes cities and urban type localities, officially designated as such by each of the constituent Republics, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or non-agricultural workers and their families.

England and Wales (1971): The sociological approach to the problem of dividing urban and rural segments of population is to define the urban population in terms of the characteristics of town living i.e., the closeness together of dwellings, the appearance of distinct street formation, the emergence of a population cluster or group forming a unity indicated by social and economic interdependence in their daily life. Evidence of this interdependence is to be found in the relationship between the various industries which sustain the community, especially the balance between productive and distributive and service activities, the recognition of a common administrative and cultural centre, the common use of educational, religious, medical or postal institutions or of transport services. For Census purposes, only an approximation to this approach can be made. Based on above approach, the urban area includes areas classified as urban for local government purposes, i.e., country boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts.

Japan (1970): Japan is divided into a number of prefectures, each prefecture is divided into *Shi* (cities) and *Gun* or *Shico* (rural) counties. The *gun* and *shico* are sub-divided in to *machi* or *cho* (towns) and *mura* or *son* (villages) and major cities.

Densely inhabited District.

In Japan, urban population is presented into two ways—one is based on *Shi* area while the other is based on densely inhabited District (briefly described as DID)

- (i) DID is delineated within the boundary of an administrative unit area (*Shi*, *Machi* or *Mura*).
- (ii) It consists of contiguous Enumeration Districts with an area of less than 0.0625 square kilometre for the group (about 4,000 inhabitants per square kilometre), and
- (iii) It comprises a population of atleast 5,000 as of one year before the census date.

Pakistan (1961): Urban area includes Municipalities, Civil Lines and Cantonments not included within municipal limits etc., and any other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Provincial Director may decide to treat as urban for census purposes. City is defined as a town having not less than one lakh inhabitants. The rest of the areas are treated as rural.

India (1971)— *Urban areas*: To qualify for recognition as an urban area, a place should first be either a Municipal Corporation area or a Municipal area or under a Town Committee or a Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board. If it does not have any of these urban local bodies to administer the affairs, then the following empirical tests are applied:

- (i) A minimum population of 5,000 (estimated for 1971);
- (ii) A density of not less than 400 persons per square kilometre, (i.e., 1,000 per square mile);
- (iii) Three-fourth of the occupations of the male working population should be outside agriculture; and
- (iv) The place should have, according to the Director of Census Operations of the State, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

All the towns with statutory town local administration under the law in force in the States were automatically treated as urban during the 1971 Census; in respect of others the criteria of minimum population size, density and non-agricultural composition of male working population was adhered to as far as possible. Mere large sized fishermen's villages were not treated as urban areas, if they had no other characteristics that generally go with a town such as existence of a shopping centre, educational institution, administrative offices, hospital services etc.

Rural Areas

Having defined what an urban area is, we have little difficulty in designating areas which are rural. 'Rural' at once connotes a village — a revenue village or mauza wherever it exists because 'the administrative convenience of taking the survey unit of area is very great. It enables the local staff to make absolutely certain that no tract, however, remote, is left out of account. Thus the mauza which is for convenience's sake translated as a village in census parlance is merely that tract of lands inhabited or not, which has been demarcated as unit for revenue purposes'. The term 'village' which is synonymous with the term 'Rural' has had different connotations in this country and did not necessarily indicate a unit of residence. While in one part of the country it may be a single residential unit, it may consist of a number of hamlets forming part of a revenue village in others. 'Village', therefore, is generally an administrative unit rather than a demographic unit. At places physical configuration of the area may vary the position. In forest tracts, it may be a group of hamlets either existing individually or attached to the main village.

Evolution of the concept of 'urban' from time to time

You might be interested to know how the definition of 'urban' or 'town' has evolved in India from time to time.

The definition of 'urban' area in India has become stricter since 1961. Prior to 1961, there was no uniformity in the criteria prescribed for distinguishing urban areas from the rural. The definition of town varied from State to State. The tests prescribed for classification of urban and rural areas were based on common ideas but they were not identical nor were they applied with meticulous uniformity. Places were, therefore, treated as towns, if in the opinion of the State Government or

the Superintendent of Census Operations, they were found to possess urban characteristic. A few places chiefly in 'Native States' which even though did not satisfy the prescribed requirements were also treated as towns for special purposes and for laying a claim to respectability. Many of the places treated as towns were in reality nothing more than overgrown villages. In 1872, for example, every place with 5,000 inhabitants and above was treated as town. In 1881, a 'town' was defined as every coherent group of houses inhabited permanently by not less than 5,000 people and every 'area' within which Act XX of 1856 (Chaukidari Act) or XV of 1873 (Municipal Act) was in force. In 1891 Towns included every Municipal area or any place brought under similar regulation for police or sanitary purposes, every place where the proportion of the trading and industrial population to the total was equal to or greater than that of the agricultural population, and every other continuous group of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 people. The definition adopted in the subsequent Censuses was substantially the same upto 1951 except for minor changes from Census to Census owing to increasing importance of studying urbanisation in all its varied aspects and its place in formulating the Five Year Plans. The 1961 Census laid a more reasonable three-fold criterion for classification of an area as a town besides the corporations/municipalities, civil lines cantonments and town areas which were automatically recognised as towns. The aforesaid criterion enabled places with a minimum population of 5,000 persons and a density of not less than 1,000 persons per square mile with at least 75 per cent of the male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits to be recognised as towns. The population, density and extent of male population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits were determined on the basis of 1951 Census figures. The 1971 concept of a 'town' follows that of 1961.

Urban and rural areas in these Islands

In these islands, no place other than Port Blair could qualify to be treated as a 'town'. The rest of the area was treated as 'rural'. In these islands it is not difficult to have a precise connotation of rural areas as the pattern of village settlement is largely one village site near the cultivated area leading a complete socio-economic life. In the southern group of islands, the village site is generally near the sea coast but in the absence of any cadastral survey we do not find any mention thereof in survey records and there are thus no revenue villages there as such. For the Census in these islands, the smallest area of habitation

viz., the village whether it was a revenue village or otherwise was recognised as rural area. In cadastrally surveyed areas, the village generally followed the limits of a revenue village that is recognised by the district administration. Such a village was not necessarily a single agglomeration of the habitation. It might have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue village was one unit. The unsurveyed villages and Forest and Public Works Department camps etc., which did not form part of a revenue village but had locally recognised boundaries of each habitation, were also treated as villages. In determining areas as rural, there were, however, no difficulties.

Comparison with other States and Union Territories

In a predominantly agricultural economy, as we have in India, it is but natural that the vast majority of the people should live in villages. The rural population of India as revealed by the 1971 Census is 80 per cent. Only 20 per cent of the population lives in the urban areas. You will find that the proportion of rural and urban population in this Union Territory also is not very dissimilar being 77 per cent and 23 per cent respectively although we have only one urban unit (town). Among the States in India, the States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Mysore and Punjab in that order have more than the all India average proportion of urban population. Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh, Delhi, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands exceed the all India average of urban population. The following table shows the percentage of urban population to total population, number of urban units and decadal percentage increase of total population and of urban population in each State and Union Territory:

Table 3.1

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of urban population to total population	Number of urban units	Percentage increase during 61—71	
				Total population	Urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.31	224	+20.90	+33.92
2	Assam	8.87	74	+34.71	+66.80
3	Bihar	10.00	202	+21.33	+43.95

Table 3.1—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Gujarat	28.08	216	+29.39	+41.00
5	Haryana	17.66	65	+32.23	+35.58
6	Himachal Pradesh . .	6.99	36	+23.04	+35.68
7	Jammu & Kashmir . .	18.59	45	+29.65	+44.65
8	Kerala	16.24	88	+26.29	+35.72
9	Madhya Pradesh . .	16.29	250	+28.67	+46.63
10	Maharashtra	31.17	289	+27.45	+40.75
11	Manipur	13.19	8	+37.53	+108.95
12	Meghalaya	14.55	6	+31.50	+25.27
13	Mysore	24.31	245	+24.22	+35.23
14	Nagaland	9.95	3	+39.88	+168.28
15	Orissa	8.41	81	+25.05	+66.30
16	Punjab	23.73	108	+21.70	+25.27
17	Rajasthan	17.63	157	+27.83	+38.47
18	TamilNadu	30.26	439	+22.30	+38.64
19	Tripura	10.43	6	+36.28	+57.64
20	Uttar Pradesh	14.02	325	+19.78	+30.68
21	West Bengal	24.75	223	+26.87	+28.41
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77	1	+81.17	+86.27
23	Arunachal Pradesh . .	3.70	4	+38.91	..
24	Chandigarh	90.55	2	+114.59	+134.67
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	..	..	+27.96	..
26	Delhi	89.70	3	+52.93	+54.57
27	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	26.44	13	+36.88	+125.28
28	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	..	..	+31.95	..
29	Pondicherry	42.04	6	+27.81	+122.80

From the preceding table you will notice that, among States, although Tamil Nadu has the largest number of urban units, yet the percentage of its urban population to total population is only next to that of Maharashtra which has only 289 urban units and nearly one third of the population, we can say, is urban. Tamil Nadu with 30.26 per cent urban population is followed by Gujarat with 28.08 per cent urban people. Mysore and West Bengal each has almost one fourth as urban population. Himachal Pradesh with 6.99 per cent among the States and Arunachal Pradesh with 3.70 per cent among the Union Territories are the least urbanised. Union Territories of Dadra and

Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have, however, no urban areas at all. Many States and Union Territories though having sufficient number of urban units vie poorly in the degree of urbanisation, with Union Territories such as Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which have obviously much smaller number of urban units. You can well realise that the position of Union Territories is not strictly comparable with the States. The Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi are almost entirely urban and Goa, Daman & Diu ranks only slightly below Gujarat in the extent of urbanisation. The position of Andaman & Nicobar Islands in urbanisation is better than many big States though there is only one town.

The total number of cities and towns in India excluding Sikkim in 1961 were 2,699 with the urban population being 78,929,755. In 1971, the total number of cities and towns was 3,119 with an urban population of 109,094,309. You will thus see that the number of towns/cities in India increased by 420 and the population by 30,164,554 in just ten years, that is, at the rate of 42 towns per year and at the rate of 3,016,455 people per year. There was thus +38.22 percentage variation in the urban population during the decade 1961-71 as against +26.41 percentage variation in the decade 1951-61. All States/Union Territories having urban areas with the exception of Meghalaya have recorded a higher growth rate in urban population than the total growth rate of population during the decade 1961-71. The most spectacular percentage increase of urban population is in Nagaland followed by Chandigarh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Manipur all of which have recorded more than 100 per cent increase in urban population during the decade 1961-71. Andaman & Nicobar Islands with 86.27 per cent increase is followed by Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Delhi all registering more than 50 per cent increase in urban population during the decade.

Decadal variation in population in the Town of Port Blair.

As Port Blair came to be recognised as a town for the first time in 1951, we cannot look back beyond 1951 for any urban data. Still it will be worthwhile to look back over two decades to see the progress of urbanisation in our territory. In 1951, the percentage of urban population to total population was 25.1. In 1961, it was 22.1 per cent while in 1971, it was 22.8 per cent. In absolute numbers, the urban population in 1951, 1961 and 1971 was 7,789, 14,075 and 26,218 respectively. During the decade 1951-61, the percentage variation in urban

population was +80.70 as against +86.27 per cent during the following decade 1961-71. During 20 years since 1951, Port Blair town has, however, recorded 236.60 per cent growth rate. In other words, the urban population has multiplied itself by more than three times in 20 years. The loss in percentage of urban population to total population in 1961 in this town is attributable to overall higher decennial rural growth rate during 1951-61, decennial rural growth rate being 113.41 per cent mostly on account of settlement of displaced persons and urban growth rate being 80.70 per cent during that decade.

Towns have varied population sizes. For purposes of Census, they were brought under the following six classifications according to their population:

Class I towns (Cities)		100,000 and above
Class II towns		50,000 to 99,999
Class III towns		20,000 to 49,999
Class IV towns		10,000 to 19,999
Class V towns		5,000 to 9,999
Class VI towns		Less than 5,000

Starting from class V in 1951, Port Blair elevated itself to class IV in 1961 and annexed class III in 1971 on the basis of population in each Census. Location of administrative headquarters, industries, potential of employment and concentration of services have largely been responsible for the increase in population in this town besides the natural increase. At this stage, it is not possible to analyse in detail as to what extent this town has drawn the migrants and from which areas and other characteristics of the migrants.

Villages in these Islands

The terms 'rural areas' and 'rural population' have been explained in the beginning of this chapter. Lands outside the administrative limits of Port Blair municipal town have been treated as comprising rural area, and the persons residing in rural areas comprise the rural population. There are distinct advantages in counting rural population according to revenue villages in units of demarcated areas assessed to land revenue and identifiable in the revenue records. Since the entire area of the inhabited islands has so far not been cadastrally surveyed,

all villages treated as such in Census are not revenue villages. In areas not covered by conventional revenue survey the residential aggregations were the units of population. In most of these cases, the boundaries of such units were notional but well understood. In the jungles, for example, where extraction of timber or other forest and road construction activities were in progress and which were not comprised in revenue villages, the forest or P.W.D. units were themselves treated as villages. In some parts of Nancowry Tahsil, the residential clusters known by a particular village name previously were found to have disappeared or appeared with a different name between two Censuses and comparison of intercensal village statistics in such cases was formidable. In the case of the primitive tribes such as the Onges and the Shom Pen even a few dwellings constituted a village for census purposes. However, the total number of inhabited rural villages as per the 1971 Census was 390. In inhabited islands, uninhabited villages were, however, found. According to 1951 and 1961 Census Reports, besides Forest and Bush Police Camps even ships and boats/launches besides the revenue villages, were treated as villages. The following statement shows the number of inhabited villages in the territory from 1901 to 1971:

1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
63*	224	212	239	182	201**	399	390

Note :—*Include only 'stations' and villages of Penal Settlement and exclude 146 villages of Nicobar group of Islands.

**Include the former villages which after 1951 came to form the town of Port Blair.

The variation in the number of villages has been largely due to various methods adopted for classification of villages in the Nicobar group of islands and also due to the increase or decrease of the number of convicts in the Andaman group of Islands. The variation in the number of villages prior to 1945 in the Andaman group of islands was primarily due to influx and exodus of the convicts to and from these islands. The abrupt decrease in the number of villages in 1941 is difficult to explain as no detailed report of that Census year was ever written. But it appears that the fall is attributable to the inclusion of less than half of 149 villages of Nicobar Islands of 1931 in 1941 Tables which may be an error of tabulation. The increase in the number of villages during 1951-61 is generally due to colonisation of people in different islands by the Government. The recent decadal variation is mainly due to non inclusion

of ships and boats as villages in 1971 and actual number of existing forest, bush police and P.W.D. camps presently treated as villages in areas outside the revenue villages.

The villages vary in the size of their population but the average in 1971 in this territory is 228. The highest number of villages (266) fall in the population size of less than 200. 72 villages have a population between 200-499, 32 villages have between 500-999 people, 19 villages have 1000-1,999 population and there is only one village in the population size group of 2,000-4999 which also is nearer the lower limit of 2,000. About 27.52 per cent of the rural population, that is, 24,467 people, or we can say a little more than one quarter of the rural population, live in the group of 19 villages of 1,000-1,999 population. This is the maximum number of persons living in this group closely followed by another 24,113 persons, that is, 27.12 per cent who live in 72 villages of 200-499 population size. A little less than one quarter of the rural population, that is 24.50 per cent (21,780 people) again lives in 32 villages of the size of 500-999. Thus 79.14 per cent of the rural population lives in 123 villages having a population between 200 to 1,999. 18.40 per cent of the people live in villages having less than 200 persons and only 2.46 per cent people live in villages having 2,000-4,999 people. The following table gives the details of villages classified by population in the Union Territory/District and its different tahsils:

Table 3.2

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Population in villages by size class of population				
	Under 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16,364 (18.40)	24,113 (27.12)	21,780 (24.50)	24,467 (27.52)	2,191 (2.46)
Diglipur . . .	827 (8.73)	3,384 (35.74)	2,972 (31.38)	2,287 (24.15)	..
Mayabunder . .	2,868 (33.97)	2,102 (24.90)	3,473 (41.13)	..	..

Table 3.2—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rangat . . .	2,911 (19·10)	3,252 (21·33)	3,049 (20·00)	6,031 (39·57)	..
South Andaman .	4,990 (14·63)	12,189 (35·75)	7,313 (21·45)	7,411 (21·74)	2,191 (6·43)
Car Nicobar . .	..	947 (7·01)	4,973 (36·83)	7,584 (56·16)	..
Nancowry . . .	4,768 (58·42)	2,239 (27·44)	..	1,154 (14·14)	..

Note.—Figures in brackets indicate the proportion of population under each class of village per 100 persons.

Many factors influence the size of villages. Terrain of land and fertility of soil particularly in these islands is one among them. Another factor is the availability of sweet water for drinking. Facilities of transport to various islands and means of communication within the island also play an important role in affecting the size of villages. Besides these and other diverse physical factors, historical and social forces also play a big role. In these islands villages have been generally formed in the wake of settlement of people of various communities from different parts of the country. The old provincial or territorial loyalties, ethnic or social similarities or characteristics of the community settled in villages of these islands have subject to physical limits of the area also gone to determine the size of their habitations. Since all these factors obtain in varying degrees, it is very difficult to give reasons for different sizes and numbers of villages in different Tahsils or for the villages in one Tahsil being larger or smaller than in another. However, a broad attempt can be made to distinguish them and give reasons for their variations.

Out of 266 villages having less than 200 population in each 135 or say 50 per cent are in Nancowry Tahsil and they have more than half of that tahsil's total population. Nancowry Tahsil has a number of small and big islands. Its population is generally dependent on coconuts and other fruits available in the area. The people are spread over here and there according to the availability of coconuts and other fruits in small groups. The Shom Pen habitations of even smaller groups also account

for the inflated number of such villages. 107 villages out of 135 villages in Nancowry falling in the population size of less than 200 have population of 50 or less only. On the contrary, Car Nicobar Tahsil, whose population has ethnic characteristics similar to the majority of the people living in Nancowry group of islands, has, however, no village of the smallest size class of under 200. Most of the villages in Car Nicobar are on the East and North-east coast, as it is not so severely ravaged by south-west monsoons. Burmese and Malayan shores from which the original inhabitants of Car Nicobar might have come are opposite to these villages. The fear of insecurity—insecurity on account of piracy or other violent men from outside in the past and physical contours of the island—appear to have induced the inhabitants to be nearer to each other. The ageold superstition that the interior of the island, which is flat and swampy, is the land of the devils and of the departed souls and better facilities of communication through sea induced them to be nearer the comparatively hospitable shores and yet close to each other in the hinterland. Strong family ties also bind them more closely socially and all these factors account for their having larger villages than found in the Nancowry group of islands. In South Andaman Tahsil, there are 63 villages having under 200 people in each. 26 of these villages have each 50 or less persons. Forest, P.W.D., Bush Police and other construction camps treated as villages and numbering 29 have inflated the number of smallest sized class villages in this Tahsil. Out of 26 villages each having 50 or less people, there are villages such as Goodwill Estate (6), Mount Harriet (7), Ross (7), Corbyn's Cove (11), Viper Island (11) and Balughat (12). The figures in brackets against each show the population in each such village. In Rangat Tahsil, the number of villages each having under 200 people is 31 and 15 out of these consist of Forest or Bush Police Camps, 9 out of 31 villages have each a population of 50 or less. Mayabunder Tahsil in 30 villages, each having a population of less than 200, has almost one third of its entire population. 14 out of these 30 villages are Forest, Bush Police or PWD camps and one has a Research-cum-Development Farm having a majority of workers engaged in services followed by construction work. 8 villages out of 30 such villages have each 50 or less people and 7 villages out of these 8 villages have each 25 or less people. Aves Island, one among these, has only one person. Diglipur Tahsil has only 7 villages having in each under 200 persons. 5 of these villages have a population ranging from 146 to 184. Narcondam Island and East Island separated by sea from the main North Andaman Island and forming two villages have only service people consisting of

Police, Lighthouses & allied personnel each having 11 and 20 people respectively. Because of the extremely dissimilar conditions prevailing in the different tahsils and between the Andaman group of Islands comprising Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and South Andaman Tahsils on the one hand and Nicobar group of Islands consisting of Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils on the other no meaningful comparison of villages in any of them is possible. The settlement of ex-convicts of the earstwhile Penal Settlement in Villages of South Andaman was done as and when the necessity arose after clearing the forests. Initial sizes of these villages were, therefore, largely dependent on the size of the ex-convict population to be settled. In the Tahsils of Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur and in South Andaman also, settlement of displaced persons from East Bengal was made in areas suitable for paddy cultivation and wherever such lands were available people were settled in such numbers as could accommodate them. But in the Nancowry group of islands, the tribal population is found scattered in small hamlets spread over in different islands generally near the sea shores for obvious reasons.

CHAPTER 4

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ? HOW OLD ARE WE ?

What is Sex Ratio ?

After having known how many are we, you will certainly be interested to know how many of us are males and how many females? There might yet be a host of other questions vexing your mind regarding the males and females, answers of which you would like me to give you. By the time I discuss other aspects of the population, I might have already covered all these questions. In the present chapter, however, I would like to confine myself to the limited question of the proportion between males and females in our population, whether the proportion is balanced or not, causes and results of imbalance in sex-ratio etc. In addition to the question of sex, division of population by age will also be discussed. What is this sex ratio? You will recall that we had occasion to dwell on this in the beginning of this book while you were introduced to some important concepts relating to Census. The proportion between males and females in the population is called sex ratio. For us in India in Census this means the number of females per 1,000 males. In some other countries, sex ratio represents the number of males per 100 females. In any case everywhere this means the ratio of distribution of men and women in the population. For our purposes the sex ratio is, therefore, the number of females per 1,000 males and whenever we refer to high sex ratio, we mean predominance of females over males and wherever we refer to low sex ratio, we mean excess of males over females.

Causes and Effects of Imbalance in Sex Ratio

The ideal situation regarding the strength of males and females in a population is that it should be, more or less, equal. Balanced distribution of men and women contributes towards a good, harmonious and peaceful social order. On the contrary, imbalance in sexes leads to several social and economic problems. If there are more males than females, the proportion of males

who can marry will be smaller than when the number of members of both the sexes is even. Conversely, if females outnumber males sizeably, there will be fewer females who could marry. Though this imbalance may appear innocuous, it is in fact not so and has a great potential for social disharmony and mischief. The excess of males, for example, tends to lower the age of marriage for females resulting in disparity in age of the couple and as a consequence increased incidence of widowhood. This imbalance in addition affects the number of workers and dependents and thus has economic over-tones as well. Having a bearing on marriage, birth rate and death rate, the imbalance in sex ratio has a lot to do with the growth rate of a population also.

We started this chapter with the question whether the number of men and women are balanced. We also saw that a balanced sex ratio is an ideal situation. But the figures of men and women in a Census show that the peculiarity of the distribution of the sexes is not only confined to its inequality but is also reflected in the variation of the magnitude of the inequality in different parts of the country. It may be nominal in some areas and quite significant in some others. The sex-balance gets disturbed in certain areas due to various factors. The most important among these are the birth rate and the death rate. The normal feature observed in most countries is that more male than female babies are generally born and that female baby is sturdier for survival than the male baby. Naturally, therefore, there is higher death rate of male over female infants. This being so, there should be more or less an even balance in male and female survivals. But this does not happen at least in our country as well as in other under developed countries. Sex selectivity in certain types of mortality, such as female infants and expectant and nursing mothers which is due mostly to malnutrition, neglect, poverty, dearth of medical attention and care and frequent and early child-bearing stages under indigent circumstances affect the sex ratio. Some demographers have occasionally been sceptical about the accuracy of our census statistics of sex and there have been insinuations that the imbalance in sex ratio is not actual but is due to serious omissions of females from the census count. This sort of scepticism stems out from an improper appreciation of social conditions in India which are completely at variance with those generally obtaining in the western and other more advanced countries such as the United Kingdom, United States of America, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics where boys and girls do not suffer from inequality of social treatment, medical care etc. In India,

sons are even now preferred to daughters and those having sons are considered 'blessed'. Such bias for male children does relegate the female children to lower priorities in matters social, economic, and others. Apart from this, as mentioned earlier, early marriages and lack of adequate pre-natal, natal and post-natal facilities despite increasing social awareness and medical progress contribute largely to the normal risks to which females are still exposed at child births. These facts are doubtless responsible for the low proportion of females all over India and these Islands are also no exception to this general trend. Migration, epidemics, war, occupation etc., also affect the sex ratio. War and migration are by nature even now sex-selective. War, as you know, takes a heavy toll of male lives and this greatly affects the sex ratio. Migration is also a very important factor in influencing the sex ratio. You will have occasion to see how this factor alone is responsible for the serious decline in sex ratio in this Union Territory. Migration can be internal or international. If it is within the country, it is called internal migration and when it is from country to country, it is international. Obviously, sex-ratio of the country as a whole remains unaffected in the case of internal migration but it has far reaching effects on the regional sex ratio. In job migration, only the young and physically fit males who are generally unmarried go out in search of employment or work. Such persons even though married initially leave their families at their native places and call them only after sometime, when it is opportune to do so. In either case, the places from where such males go out become proportionately deficient in males and the sex ratio is increased there but in the region to which they migrate the sex ratio declines. In other words, in-migration raises the proportion of males and out-migration lowers it.

Sex ratio in this Union Territory and other regions

Out of a total population of 115,133 recorded in 1971 in this Union Territory, 70,027 were males and 45,106 were females. There is thus an excess of 24,921 males over females. The sex ratio works out to 644, that is, 644 females per 1,000 males. A low sex ratio indeed. If I tell you that the average sex ratio of India for the corresponding period is 930, it should rightly strike you at this point to know the special factors responsible for such a low sex ratio. The normal laws of population growth or sex ratio alone cannot be responsible for such a decline in sex ratio. This territory, as you must be knowing, was a Penal

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Settlement till 1945. The convict population was here because it was imported and the question of normal proportion of the sexes in such unnatural conditions cannot arise. Even in the case of the aboriginal population in these Islands, barring the Nicobarese, only an estimate was made till very recently and the proportion of their sexes was itself based on these estimates.

Before the abolition of the Penal Settlement, these Islands suffered heavily at the hands of the Japanese and hundreds of people, among whom the old and the infirm were the first to be included, were shot dead or drowned in the seas. These Islands were under the Japanese occupation from March 1942 to October 1945 and with the reoccupation of the islands by the British people the penal settlement was abolished. The abolition of the penal settlement reduced the population of the earstwhile settlement from 21,000 to 14,000. After Independence and particularly after the partition of India, a fresh wave of migrants comprising mostly the displaced persons came to settle here. People not only from East Bengal but also from other parts of India adopted these islands as their home. The colonisation schemes and general development works in their wake in the various Five Year Plans generated various avenues of employment and people from different walks of life started coming to these islands for employment of their own and many were also imported by the Government. This process of in-migration has been in operation and the exceptionally low sex ratio in this territory is, therefore, directly related to the large number of male immigrants who are either unmarried or who have left their families on the mainland. You can yourself see from the table below the extent of in-migration in these islands:

Table 4.1

	Persons	Males	Females
1. Total population in 1971	115,133	70,027	45,106
2. Population having birth place outside Andaman & Nicobar Islands but enumerated in these Islands in 1971	57,292	40,405	16,887
3. Population having last residence outside Andaman & Nicobar Islands but enumerated in these Islands in 1971.	37,957	25,616	12,341

The population of these islands included 57,292 persons born at places outside these Islands of whom 40,405 were males and 16,887 only females. You will thus find that about 50 per cent of the persons who were enumerated here, have places of their birth outside this Union Territory males being 58 per cent and females being 37 per cent of the total male and female population respectively. Among the persons whose places of birth are outside this Union Territory, the proportion of males is over 70 per cent. Now let us look at this problem from a different angle. 37,957 persons or 33 per cent of those enumerated here during 1971 did not have their last place of residence in these Islands. In other words, they were living any where outside these islands before they came here. Among them 25,616 or 67 per cent were males. Both these sets of figures relating to birth place and last residence are clear pointers to the heavy migrant content of the population of these islands as also of the preponderance of male migrants over female migrants. The reason for low sex ratio in this Union Territory is, therefore, mainly due to this imbalance in human movement. During the decade 1961-71, one can, however, notice a slight improvement in the sex ratio as it has risen from 617 to 644 females per 1,000 males. As it is, the sex ratio of 644 females per 1,000 males, is the lowest among all the States and Union Territories.

Country's Sex ratio and those of States/Union Territories

The sex ratio of the country is 930 as per 1971 Census. From the figures of sex ratio obtained from previous censuses, we find a declining trend in the female population. Table 4.2 shows almost successive losses in female population. The decline in sex ratio is an important demographic trend which has serious implications for public health and maternal and child care.

Table 4.2[illegible]

Table 4.2—Concl'd.

1	2
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930

Source : Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi
 —Pocket Book of Population Statistics—Census Centenary
 1972.

You must have noticed that 1971 has shown a rather steep fall in the sex ratio at the national level. In this context let us examine the position of States/Union Territories of our country. Table 4.3 gives a full picture of the sex ratio obtaining in the various States/Union Territories.

Table 4.3

State/Union Territory	Sex ratio in 1971
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	977
Assam*	897
Bihar	954
Gujarat	934
Haryana	867
Himachal Pradesh	958
Jammu & Kashmir	878
Kerala	1,016
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	930
Manipur	980
Meghalaya	942
Mysore	957
Nagaland	871
Orissa	988

Table 4.3—*Concl'd.*

1	2
Punjab	865
Rajasthan	911
Tamil Nadu	978
Tripura	943
Uttar Pradesh	879
West Bengal	891
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	644
Arunachal Pradesh	861
Chandigarh	749
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
Delhi	801
Goa, Daman & Diu	989
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	978
Pondicherry	989

*Includes Mizo district now constituted as Union Territory 'Mizoram'.

Everywhere in the country except, of course, in Kerala and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, women are smaller in numbers than men. The shortage of women in these States/Union Territories is in varying degrees. Some of these States/Union Territories where the scarcity of females is to the extent of only 50 or less per 1,000 males are Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry at the top with the sex ratio of 989 in each case followed by Orissa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore and Bihar. At the lowest rung of the ladder is our Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands followed by Chandigarh, Delhi. Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam in an ascending order, where the ratio of females to males is particularly low, the deficiency of females being more than 100 per 1,000 males. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya & Tripura have each a shortage of more than 50 but less than 100 females per 1,000 males.

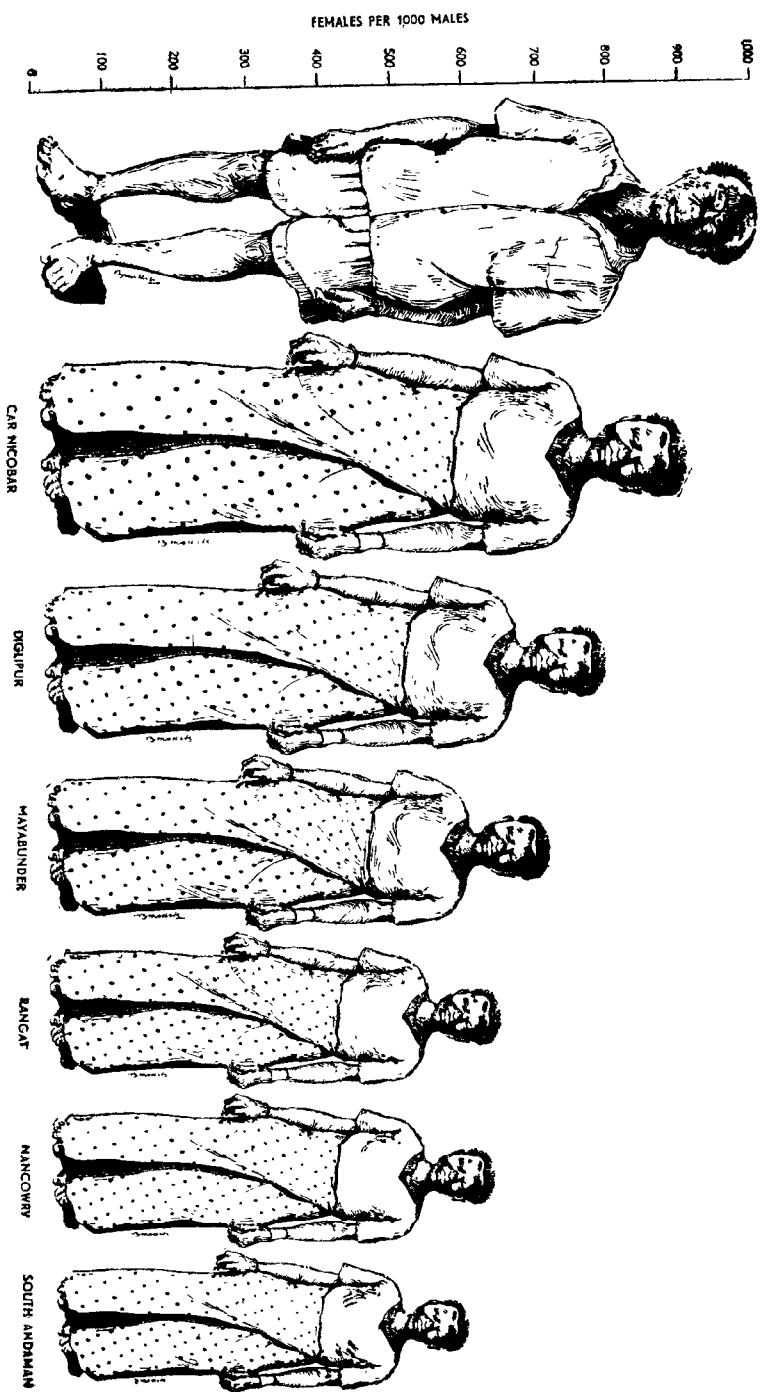
Sex Ratio among the Tahsils

You have seen that the sex ratio of our Union Territory is the least in India. Going down to the tahsil level, we find that according to 1971 Census, Car Nicobar Tahsil ranks first with the highest number of 902 females per 1,000 males. Diglipur Tahsil comes next with a sex ratio of 793 followed by Mayabunder (707), Rangat (631), Nancowry (618) and South Andaman (574). In table 4.4 are given the sex ratio figures of 1961 and 1971 of these Tahsils for facility of comparison.

Table 4.4

Name of the Tahsil	Sex Ratio	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Diglipur	714	793
Mayabunder	543	707
Rangat	427	631
South Andaman	570	574
Car Nicobar	926	902
Nancowry	767	618

SEX RATIO 1971 (TAHSILWISE) •



Although Car Nicobar claims the first position with the highest sex ratio in 1971, it has lost 24 females per 1,000 males within the last 10 years. Nancowry has also yielded 49 points within 10 years. All other Tahsils have improved their sex ratio in varying degrees, the least improvement being in South Andaman and the highest in Rangat. The lowest sex ratio in South Andaman is due to preponderance of male working force in this tahsil in trade, construction, commerce and services. Due to inclusion of the town of Port Blair in this tahsil, the immigration to the town is also predominantly of males who do so in large numbers singly for jobs. Besides the functional character of the work being male selective, there is generally difficulty of housing in the town which keeps the female population away from the town. Rangat's settlers largely busy in agriculture appear to have settled down peacefully to permit most male workers to bring their women folk resulting in an appreciable improvement of the sex ratio.

Port Blair is the only urban area in this Union Territory. The rural and urban areas of these islands separately account for a sex ratio of 671 and 558 respectively in 1971. As compared to 1961 the rural sex ratio has increased from 630 to 671 and the urban sex ratio has fallen from 573 to 558. The shortfall is attributable largely to influx of more males than females in the town for work which is highly male-selective such as construction, trade, commerce or specialised branches of services.

Your Age

You might think that I am crazy to pose this question or to attempt to answer this myself for to narrate the ages of 547 million people of India individually or for that matter that of the 115,133 persons of this Union Territory is really a formidable task. It is, however, not so difficult to do so, if we group the people of same age—males and females separately—at every age.

Importance of Age in Census Data

Age of a person is an important facet of the census data. Thoughts and actions are dictated by the age of the person concerned. They can be juvenile or senile depending on age and thereby largely unproductive. They can be mature and thereby generally productive. Economic activities, social behaviours, educational attainments, marital combinations and political proclivities depend largely on the age of the people. Age data are, therefore, of vital importance to all types of planning for 10—1 R.G. India/76

the betterment of the community. Presentation of census data, therefore, becomes meaningful only when we do so on the basis of age groups.

How age is recorded?

In Census one of the most important though difficult tasks is to enquire into the age structure of the population. What is the age structure? You know that men and women are born and also die at different times of the year and in different years. The fact that we have grown bigger and bigger in size over the years itself proves that the number born in a year and the number dying in that year are rarely the same. Therefore in the population snap-shot of an area at any point of time, say 1st April 1971, as in the latest Census, different number of people will be alive at different ages. This is called as the age distribution or composition or structure of the population at a particular time. This age distribution is obtained by grouping the males of the same age and women of the same age separately at every age. Age itself is a continuous variable in the sense that a person's age at any time can be expressed to the nearest day, hour, minute, second or even fraction of a second, for example, like 25 years, 8 months, 10 days, 21 hours, 5 minutes, 7½ seconds. But for convenience, age distribution is represented only in whole numbers or in intervals or groups. If there are three persons aged 15 years; 15 years and 2 months; 15 years, 11 months and 23 days, we will consider them all to be of age 15 in completed years or what is the same thing of age 15 last birth day. This is one method. The other method to record age is to ask for the date of birth and then calculate age. The later type of enquiry about age obviously can give more precise data than the direct enquiry on age in completed years at last birth day. In a country like ours, where a large proportion of the population is illiterate or unable, for other reasons, to give out the exact date of birth, the second type of enquiry has an extremely limited use. The Indian Census has, therefore, adopted the other alternative of ascertaining age, namely, asking age at last birth day in completed years. All those who had completed one or more years were required to give their ages in total years completed last birth day. The tendency to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed' was assiduously discouraged at the time of Census. In respect of infants who had not completed one year by the day of enumeration, their age was invariably shown as '0' as they had not completed one year of age and the word 'infant' in brackets was suffixed to '0'

Age Structure—Dependency ratio

Broadly speaking the young, adult and the old groups represent ages 0-14, 15-59 and 60 and above respectively. In our country it is found that as much as 42 per cent of the population is in the age group 0-14. This age structure having a broad base is typical of developing countries which are economically less advanced and whose fertility level or the birth rate is quite high. The fact that over 58 per cent of the people in India are below 25 years in age shows the youthful nature of our population. In advanced countries the proportion of children of 0-14 age group is nearly half, that is, ranging between 20-30 per cent. In United Kingdom it is 23.64 per cent only. The lower proportion of children is an indication of the lower level of birth rate in those countries. With sustained low birth rate over a long period of time, the more advanced countries have naturally a bigger proportion of aged persons. In our country old people of the age of 60 and above represent a small minority and in terms of percentage are only 5.97 of the population as against 18.71 per cent in the United Kingdom. Sweden is one of the most advanced countries of the world and it has only 20.82 per cent of its population between the ages 0-14 as against 42.02 per cent of the population of the corresponding age group in our country.

The adult population of the age group 15-59 normally is the working force and the population in this group has the burden of supporting the dependent population. The ratio of the population in ages 0-14 and ages 60 and above (that is dependent population) to the population of working ages 15-59 is called the 'Dependency Ratio'. It is higher in the case of developing countries and lower in cases of industrially advanced countries. The higher dependency ratio in developing countries is largely due to high proportion of youthful population which, as already stated earlier, is the direct result of high level of fertility. In the table 4.5, the figures of population in three broad age groups of some countries have been given to give you an idea of the comparative dependency ratio.

Table 4.5

Name of country 1	Year 2	Population in the age group of		
		0—14 years 3	15—59 years 4	60 years & above 5
United Kingdom	1970	11,579,500	28,243,500	9,165,000
(England & Wales)		(23.64)	(57.65)	(18.71)
Sweden	1970	1,681,881	4,807,100	1,587,922
		(20.82)	(59.52)	(19.66)
United States of America	1970	57,900,052	116,629,588	28,682,286
		(28.49)	(57.39)	(14.12)
Australia	1970	3,619,917	7,394,061	1,537,729
		(28.84)	(58.91)	(12.25)
Japan	1970	24,751,300	67,566,200	11,038,200
		(23.95)	(65.37)	(10.68)
INDIA	1970	230,253,987	284,886,839	32,692,765
		(42.02)	(51.99)	(5.97)

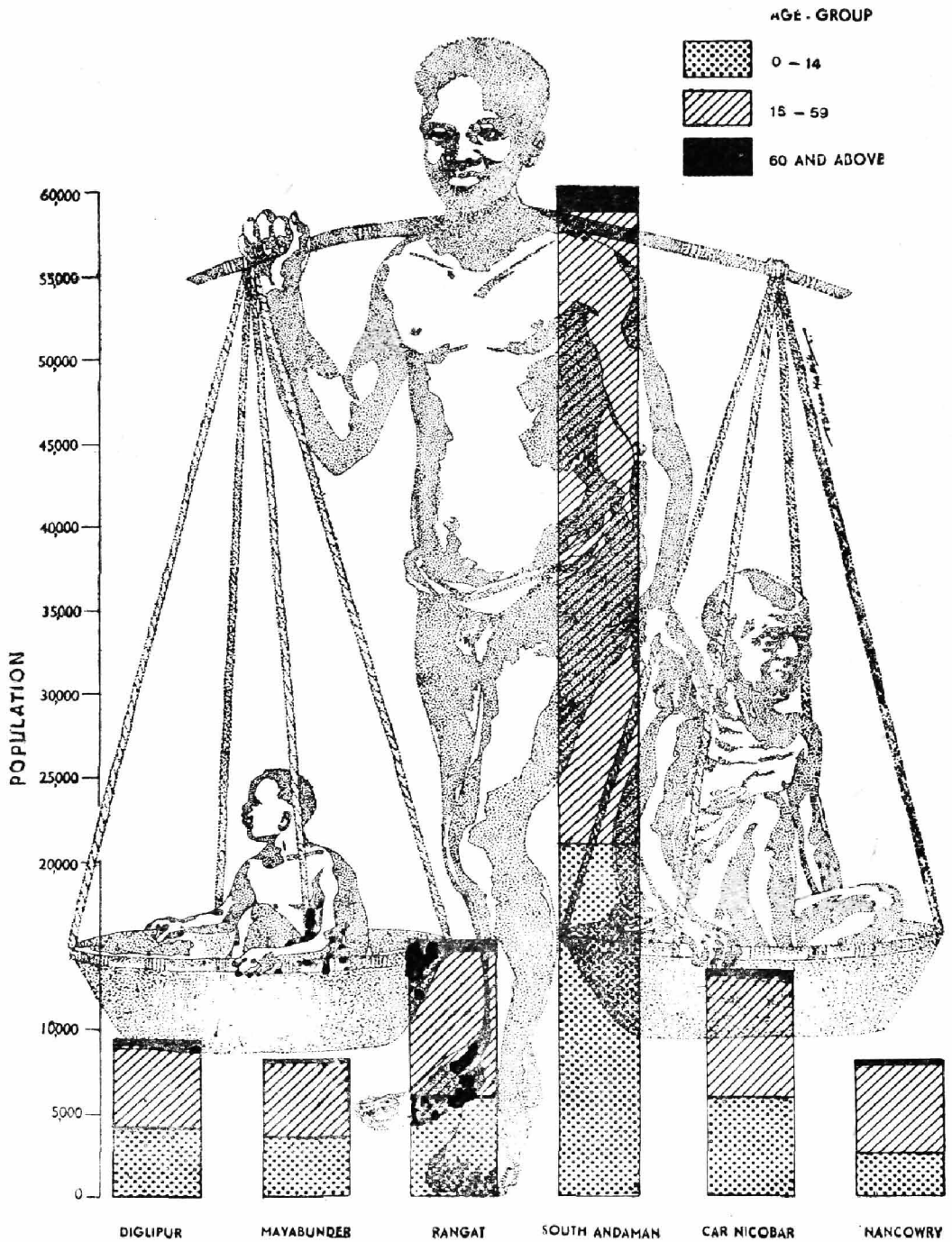
(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population)

Age Structure in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

At the Census of 1971 the total number of infants in these islands who had not completed one year of life by the 1st of April, 1971 were 3,731 out of which 1,863 were males and 1,868 were females. Infants thus constitute 3.24 per cent of the

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total population of 1971. In 1961 the corresponding proportion of their population was slightly higher namely 3.58 per cent males being 1,111 and females being 1,164. Both in 1971 and 1961 females out-numbered males among the infants. In the following table the age composition of the general population of these islands and of the tahsils into three main age-groups is given.

Table 4·6

Union Territory/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total	Population by age groups		
			0—14	15—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	T	115,133	43,706 (37·96)	68,396 (59·41)	3,031 (2·63)
	R	88,915	35,270 (39·67)	51,020 (57·38)	2,625 (2·95)
	U	26,218	8,436 (32·18)	17,376 (66·27)	406 (1·55)
Diglipur . . .	T	9,470	4,307 (45·48)	4,761 (50·27)	402 (4·25)
Mayabunder . .	T	8,443	3,609 (42·74)	4,542 (53·80)	292 (3·46)
Rangat . . .	T	15,243	6,058 (39·74)	8,769 (57·53)	416 (2·73)
South Andaman . .	T	60,312	21,115 (35·01)	37,945 (62·91)	1,252 (2·08)
	R	34,094	12,679 (37·19)	20,569 (60·33)	846 (2·48)
	U	26,218	8,436 (32·18)	17,376 (66·27)	406 (1·55)
Car Nicobar . . .	T	13,504	5,950 (44·06)	7,153 (52·97)	401 (2·97)
Nancowry . . .	T	8,161	2,667 (32·68)	5,226 (64·04)	268 (3·28)

The data in Table 4.6 indicates that the children in the age group 0-14 years in this Union Territory as a whole constitute 37.96 per cent of our population and the older people aged 60 and above make a partly proportion of 2.63 per cent of the

total population. The working age group representing 59.41 per cent of the population thus is supposed to look after the children and the old people. The dependency ratio is, therefore, 0.68 in these islands. In the country as a whole the dependency ratio is 0.92. In other words, about 2 persons are dependent on 3 persons in these islands. The dependency ratio is, therefore, slightly low in these islands as compared to the dependency ratio of the country where for every person in the working age, there is almost one other person to be fed and supported. Mind you, all persons in the age group 15-59 are not necessarily on some job to be in a position to assume responsibility of feeding others. When we thus talk of dependency ratio on the basis of population in these age-groups, we are simply postulating an ideal situation.

From table 4.6 it is clear that among tahsils the largest proportion of young population (in the age-group 0-14 years) is in Diglipur closely followed by Car Nicobar and Mayabunder. In all these cases the proportion of young population is larger than the corresponding proportion of population of India. The lowest proportion of the population of the age group 0-14 is, barring the urban area of South Andaman Tahsil, in Nancowry followed by South Andaman and Rangat in an ascending order.

Among the people in the working age-group, the highest proportion of this population (64.04 per cent) is in Nancowry Tahsil, of course, after excluding Port Blair urban area from consideration. Nancowry is followed by South Andaman (62.91 per cent) and Rangat (57.53 per cent) in a descending order. Diglipur stands out prominently with the smallest proportion of the population of the working age group (50.27 per cent) followed by Car Nicobar (52.97 per cent) and Mayabunder (53.80 per cent) in an ascending order. In the latter two cases, however, the proportion of population in this age group in these islands is greater than the national average of 51.99 per cent.

Coming to the old age group of 60 years and above, we notice that Diglipur has again the highest proportion of people of this age group. You will recall that the proportion of the youthful age group was also the highest in this Tahsil. Next to Diglipur is Mayabunder with 3.46 per cent of old people and Nancowry with 3.28 per cent follows Mayabunder. The lowest proportion of population of this age group is come across (after Port Blair Town) in South Andaman Tahsil (2.08 per cent) followed by Rangat (2.73 per cent) and Car Nicobar (2.97 per cent).

Sex Differentials in Different Age Groups

You already had an occasion to go through the discussion on sex ratio of the general population in this Chapter. Let us now examine the ratio in the three main divisions of age groups. For this you should see Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Union Territory/ Tahsil	Population in age group									
	0—14 years			15—59 years			60 years & above			
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andaman & Nicobar										
Islands . . .	22,406	21,300	951	45,815	22,581	493	1,806	1,225	678	
Diglipur . . .	2,168	2,139	987	2,882	1,879	652	231	171	740	
Mayabunder . . .	1,855	1,754	946	2,913	1,629	559	178	114	640	
Rangat . . .	3,085	2,973	964	6,014	2,755	458	244	172	705	
South Andaman . . .	10,775	10,340	960	26,732	11,213	419	804	448	557	
Car Nicobar . . .	3,111	2,839	913	3,775	3,378	895	215	186	865	
Nancowry . . .	1,412	1,255	889	3,499	1,727	494	494	134	1000	

From the figures given in table 4.7, you will notice that the sex ratio at the level of the Union Territory in the age group 0-14 is 951, that is, for every 1,000 boys in this age group we have 951 girls. You will recall that among Tahsils, Car Nicobar had the best sex ratio of 902 in its total population. As against the overall highest sex ratio of 902 in this tahsil, we find that the sex ratio in the age group 0-14 is the lowest (913) in this tahsil among all other tahsils except Nancowry. The highest sex ratio of 987 in this age group is come across in Diglipur and the lowest in Nancowry. Mayabunder, Car Nicobar and Nancowry all have sex ratios even below the Union Territory's sex ratio of 951 in this age group.

Coming to the next age group of 15-59, we find that Car Nicobar has the highest sex ratio (895). In all other tahsils and at the Union Territory level the sex ratio varies from 419 to 652 in this age group. The high sex ratio in Car Nicobar is due to the high sex ratio among the Nicobarese generally and the absence of sizeable number of male migrants in this tahsil unlike in others. The average sex ratio in this age group is only 493 which is lower by 458 points than the average sex ratio in the age group 0-14. There is, however, a difference of 92 points between the highest sex ratio recorded in Diglipur (987) in the age group 0-14 and the highest recorded in Car Nicobar (895) in the age group 15-59. The difference of 458 points between the averages of the sex ratios in the two age groups of 0-14 and 15-59 is attributable to the predominantly male working force in the latter age group in this territory, particularly in tahsils of South Andaman, Rangat and Nancowry, a majority of them having migrated into this Union Territory for work which is generally sex-selective. South Andaman, among all the tahsils, has the smallest number of females in this age group having a sex ratio of 419 only. Port Blair town which is part of the South Andaman tahsil is also greatly responsible for this low sex ratio in this age group in this tahsil as the work in the town is highly sex-selective.

In the old age group (60 years and above) we find that in Nancowry alone there is a balanced sex ratio while in the rest of the tahsils, there is an all-round improvement in the sex ratio as compared with that of age group 15-59. The average sex ratio at the Union Territory level in the old age group is also better than the general sex ratio of (644) of these islands. Even so, the South Andaman Tahsil again shows the greatest paucity of women in the old age group of 60 and above.

You must have thus seen that this Union Territory is chronically deficient in female population and while the males are not very significantly greater in number in the younger age group of 0-14, they are definitely so in the working ages of 15-59. Nancowry in the age group 0-14 and South Andaman in the age groups 15-19 and 60 and above have the lowest sex ratios among the tahsils and have even less than the Islands' average sex ratio of the respective age groups. But Nancowry has the unique distinction of having an equal number of females and males in the old age group of 60 and above.

CHAPTER 5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

How is Census concerned with how many of us can read and write, you might perhaps ask? But Census has always been counting the number of people who can read and write or are, what in Census is called, literate. Who is a literate? The test of a person being literate is that he or she should be able to read and write with understanding. It may be in any language. But merely to be able to read and not be in a position to write will not entitle one to be called a literate. No formal education is, however, necessary nor is a literate required to have passed any minimum educational standard. On the other hand, an illiterate is one who can neither write nor read or one who can merely read but cannot write in any language. All children upto 4 years of age are treated as illiterates even if they go to schools and have picked up reading and writing a few words. This is because they are generally too young to comprehend what they read and write.

Why should Census concern itself with literacy is a pertinent question. In India where illiteracy is so great a problem, collection of statistics on literacy and educational levels of the population is of added significance. There is no operation so widely organised as the Census in which each person is contacted and if the information on literacy and educational levels can be collected along with normal enumeration of the people, what a fund of information at almost no cost is available to us. And Census furnishes a fairly good index for the measurement of the progress made in the field of education during the last ten years. This is why Census Organisation has from the very beginning collected data on literacy of the population it counted.

Extent of literacy in this Union Territory

In these Islands, out of a total population of 115,133, literates number 50,191 (males 36,160 and females 14,031). As children between the ages 0-4 are excluded from field of eligibility of literacy, the percentage of literates as worked out after excluding these children is for both the sexes 51.15. In other words, every

second person in these islands is literate. Among the males it is still higher being 58.82 per cent though among the females the literacy percentage is only 38.29. Viewed against the country's estimated average of 33.84 per cent literacy for both sexes (males 45.28 per cent and females 21.48 per cent—estimated) our record of achievement for both sexes and even for individual sexes is distinctly outstanding. In 1961, 40.07 per cent of the Union Territory's population (excluding 0.4) was literate and among the females it was 24.54 per cent only. While among the males it was 48.76 per cent. The gross literacy rate in these islands to the total population (that is including children in the age group 0-4) is 43.59, males being 51.64 per cent and females 31.11 per cent according to 1971 Census. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 33.63 per cent for both sexes and 42.43 per cent for males and 19.37 per cent for females.

The following table shows the progress of effective literacy rates that is excluding the population in the age group 0-4 in these islands from 1901 to 1971. Table 1 on page 134 of Census of India, 1961 Andaman and Nicobar Islands Part I—General Report also gives similar data from 1901 to 1961 per 10,000 persons but except for 1961, data for all pervious years include age group 0-4 which has now been excluded in table 5.1.

Table 5.1

Census year	Percentage of literate popu- lation amongst persons aged five and above	Percentage of literate males amongst males aged five and above	Percentage of literate fe- males amongst females aged five and above
1	2	3	4
1901*	28.89	31.17	12.00
1911	17.31	21.33	3.39
1921	19.49	23.70	3.58
1931	16.05	21.32	4.19
1941+	14.36	18.39	7.34
1951@	30.30	39.42	13.87
1961	40.07	48.76	24.54
1971	51.15	58.82	38.29

*Excludes tribal population

+Including age group 0-4.

@Based on sample tabulation.

As stated elsewhere, the population in these islands till at least 1945 consisted by and large of those brought here for serving various terms of imprisonment. There would thus be naturally a great uncertainty of the proportion of male and female population and disparity between the proportion of literate males and females was inevitable. In 1961, however, we find that the proportion of literate males is double that of literate females in that year and as compared to 1951 the proportion of literate females, the 1961 proportion of literate females has almost doubled up. Ever since 1911, the proportion of female literates has been growing progressively. The proportion of literates for 1901 is higher than those of later censuses upto 1941 as the former represents only the penal settlement and excludes the tribal population. After 1941 we find that the progress of literacy has been steady and consistent both among males and females. While we may feel happy at the comparatively better picture of literacy after 1941 and more particularly after Independence, we have still to work hard to further improve the position to enable us to make a mark as a civilised and educated people.

Literacy in other States/Union Territories

Let us briefly go through the position in other States/Union Territories and compare their performance with ours. As the effective literacy rates of all the States/Union Territories have not yet been tabulated, the general literacy rates only (that is inclusive of the population in the age group 0-4) are available and are given in the following table:

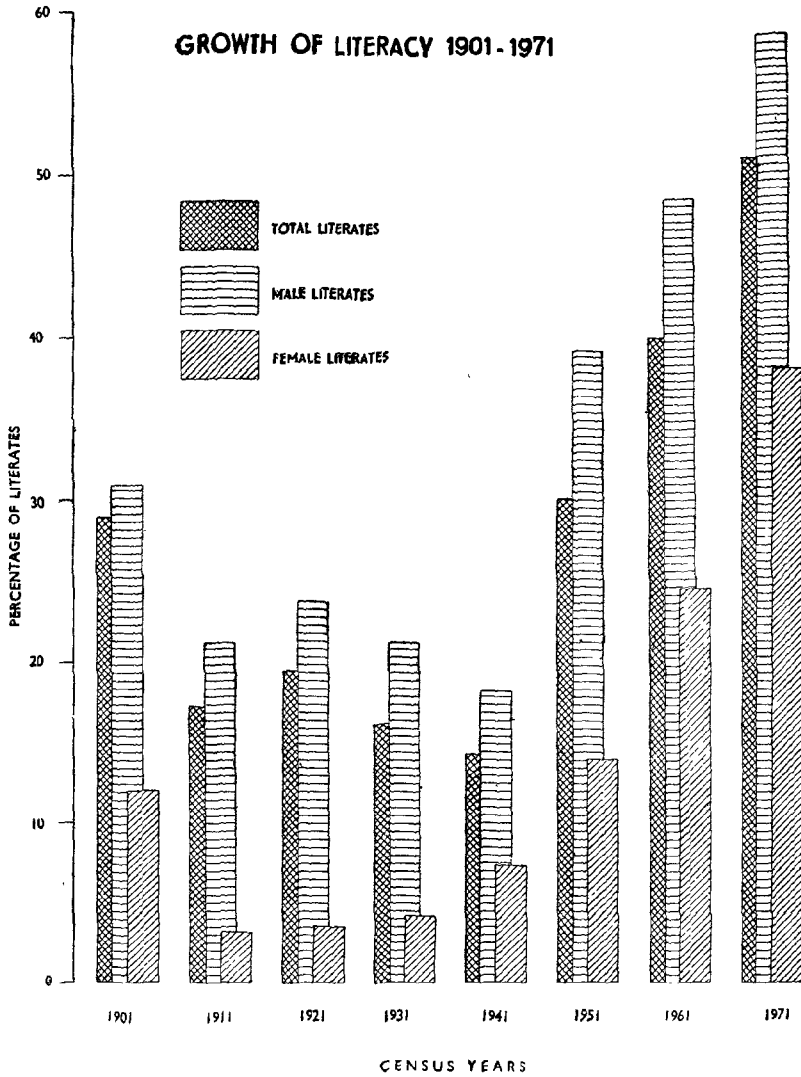
Table 5.2

Rank in literacy rate	Country/State/Union Territory	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age group 0-4)
1	2	3
	INDIA	29.45
1	Chandigarh	61.56
2	Kerala	60.42
3	Delhi	50.61
4	Pondicherry	46.02

Table 5.2—(Concl'd.)

	1	2
5	Goa, Daman and Diu	44.75
6	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	43.66
7	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	43.59
8	Tamil Nadu	39.46
9	Maharashtra	39.18
10	Gujarat	35.79
11	Punjab	33.67
12	West Bengal	33.20
13	Manipur	32.91
14	Himachal Pradesh	31.96
15	Mysore	31.52
16	Tripura	30.98
17	Meghalaya	29.49
18	Assam*	28.72
19	Nagaland	27.40
20	Haryana	26.89
21	Orissa	26.18
22	Andhra Pradesh	24.57
23	Madhya Pradesh	22.14
24	Uttar Pradesh	21.70
25	Bihar	19.94
26	Rajasthan	19.07
27	Jammu & Kashmir	18.58
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.97
29	Arunachal Pradesh	11.29

*Includes Mizo district which now forms the Union Territory of Mizoram.



The Union Territory of Chandigarh is at the apex with 61.56 per cent literates closely followed by the State of Kerala with 60.42 per cent. The Union Territory of Delhi is the next after Kerala with 56.61 per cent. Pondicherry (46.02 per cent) Goa, Daman and Diu (44.75 per cent), Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (43.66 per cent) and our own territory (43.59 per cent) in that order rank after Delhi but all these are below the range of 47 per cent but above that of 43 per cent. Tamil Nadu (39.46 per cent), Maharashtra (39.18 per cent), Gujarat (35.79 per cent), Punjab (33.67 per cent), West Bengal (33.20 per cent), Manipur (32.91 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (31.96 per cent), Mysore (31.52 per cent) and Tripura (30.98 per cent) are the nine States which have a literacy proportion of over 30 per cent but below 40 per cent. Meghalaya is another State with 29.49 per cent literates exceeding the country's national average of 29.45 per cent. All others have a literacy rate of less than that of the country's average. At the bottom is Arunachal Pradesh with a paltry figure of 11.29 per cent. Our territory ranks seventh and it is not unnatural to be proud of the good record but there is nothing to generate a feeling of euphoria as we have to make leeway for much better positions. While perhaps the better rate of literacy may be due to literate and educated immigrants, the possibility of having illiterate immigrants among them can also not be ruled out. We have, therefore, to keep a vigilant eye on both the local population and the immigrants to step up the literacy rate.

Literacy among school-going age group and adults

On the basis of the age groupwise data of 1971 Census, it will be possible to tell you how many of the children who are in the school-going age are literate and what is the proportion of literates among the rest. In the first category, we have children of the age group 5-14. The latter has four categories of persons between the age group 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 and 35 and above. The following table gives their details sex-wise:

Table 5.3

Age group	Total population						Literate population and their percentages shown within brackets					
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	26,699	13,857	12,842	14,149 (52.99)	7,917 (57.13)	6,232 (48.53)
15-19	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,679	4,835	3,844	5,800 (66.83)	3,686 (76.24)	2,114 (54.99)
20-24	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,222	8,513	4,709	8,040 (60.81)	5,982 (70.27)	2,058 (43.70)
25-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,943	16,635	7,308	11,988 (50.07)	9,714 (58.39)	2,274 (31.12)
35+	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,583	17,638	7,945	10,214 (39.92)	8,861 (50.24)	1,353 (17.03)

Literacy among the male population is the highest in the age group 15-19 and the lowest in the age group 35+. Among the females the highest proportion of literates is again in the age group 15-19 and the lowest in the age group 35+. Unlike that among the males, the proportion of literates among females in the age group 5-14 is, however, the second highest. Among males the second highest proportion of literates is in the age group 20-24.

More than half of the males in all age groups are literate while more than half of the females are literate only in the age group 15-19. There is increasing dearth of literate proportion among females in the other age groups starting from 5-14 and above.

Ten years before that is in 1961, the condition was much worse as will be clear from the following table :

Table 5.4

Age group	Total population						Literate population and their percentages shown within brackets	
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5-14	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,839 (39.74)	6,228 (46.14)
15-19	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,345 (44.70)	2,374 (57.25)
20-24	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,726 (47.05)	5,306 (55.67)
25-34	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,558 (41.94)	10,373 (50.67)
35+	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,869 (33.07)	9,535 (42.54)
							5,102 (32.95)	3,050 (29.58)
							1,942 (28.14)	1,359 (20.31)
							3,635 (42.56)	2,954 (531)
							6,106 (28.14)	5,256 (12.25)
							4,587 (33.07)	4,056 (42.54)

You will notice that the highest rate of growth in literacy rate over 1961 is among persons in the age group 15-19 being 49.51 per cent during the decade closely followed by that in the age group 5-14 being 33.34 per cent. Among males, however, the decadal rate of growth of literacy rate is the highest in the age group 15-19 being 33.17 per cent closely followed by that of the age group 20-24 being 26.23 per cent. Among females, the rate of increase in literacy rates over 1961 is the highest in the age group 15-19 being 85.90 per cent followed next by the age group 20-24 being 55.29 per cent.

Literacy in Rural and Urban areas

Break up of literacy rates in the rural and urban areas shows that while there are 45.40 per cent literates amongst persons aged 5+ in rural areas, in the urban areas there are 69.79 per cent literates among persons aged 5+. In other words, there are 454 literates (332 males and 122 females) per 1,000 rural persons aged 5+ and 698 literates (487 males and 211 females) per 1,000 urban persons aged 5+. The proportion of literates in the urban area is higher for obvious reasons of better educational facilities, higher incomes and better standard of living. There is yet another reason for higher degree of literacy in the town of Port Blair—the only urban area in this Union Territory. Occupations in the urban area are chiefly non-agricultural and specialised affording very few opportunities for the children and other members of the family to be of help contrary to what their counter-parts in the rural areas do. In the town, the children are by and large school-going unlike the children in the rural areas. If we analyse the proportion of literacy among the children between the ages 5-14 of rural and urban areas we will at once find that out of a total number of 21,368 children of this age group, as many as 10,140 children in the rural areas are literate. In terms of percentage, they work out to 47.5. In the urban area, however, out of a total of 5,331 children aged 5-14, as many as 4,009 are literate, that is, 75.2 per cent. If we consider the boys and girls of 15-19 years of age who are of school and college going ages, the proportion of literates in rural and urban areas is 61.0 per cent and 83.3 per cent respectively of the total rural and urban population in this age group. The functional character of the town of Port Blair, where people generally work in government offices/institutions or business houses, is also responsible for the high literacy rate.

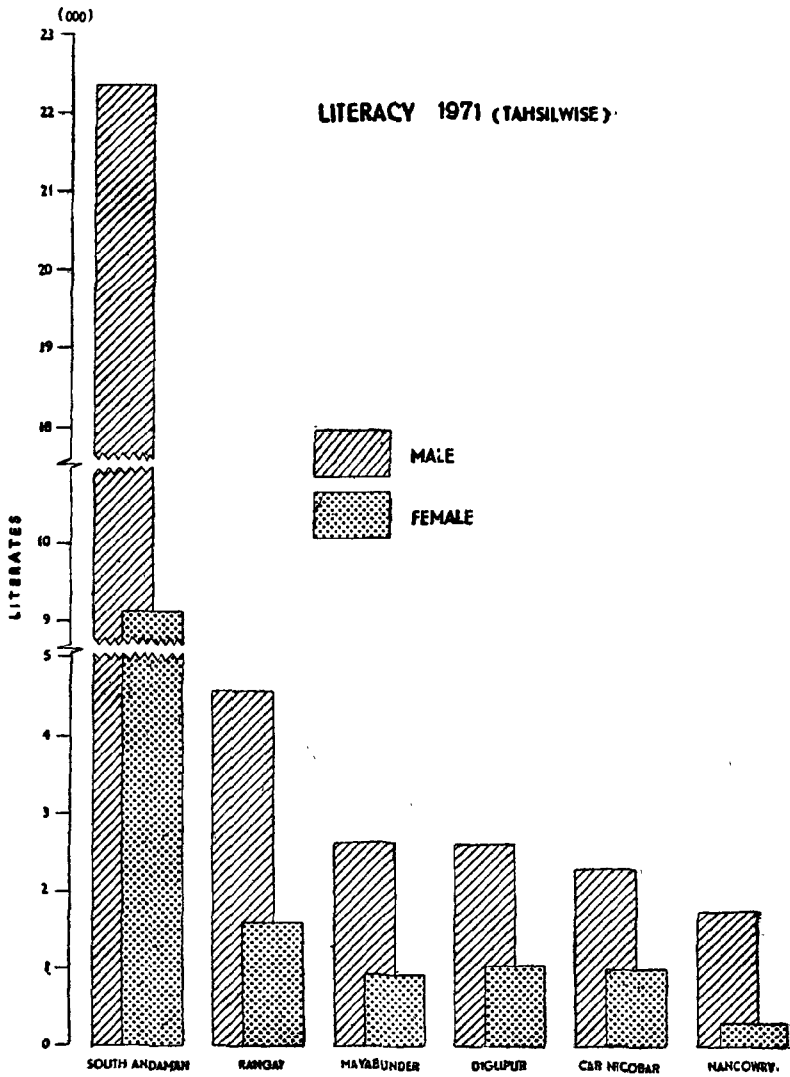
Literate males are 53.88 per cent and females literates constitute 31.81 per cent of their respective total population aged 5 and above in rural areas. In the urban area, the male literates

constitute 73.74 per cent and female literates 62.10 per cent of their total respective urban population.

Literacy in the Tahsils of the Union Territory

Among Tahsils, South Andaman has the distinction of having the highest percentage of literates in these islands viz., 60.18 per cent followed by Mayabunder 51.24 per cent, Rangat 48.57 per cent, Diglipur 46.07 per cent, Car Nicobar 29.29 per cent and Nancowry trailing with 29.25 per cent. Only the tribal areas of the Nicobars have recorded percentages of literacy lower than the all India literacy rate of 29.45 per cent to total population and the estimated rate of 33.84 per cent after excluding 0-4 age group from the total population.

In the following table besides the total population, absolute figures for literates and literacy percentage to population consisting of persons aged 5 and above for each tahsil are given.



While the male literacy average is higher than the Union Territory's average in Tahsils of South Andaman and Mayabunder, the same is not true of the female literacy average. It is only in South Andaman Tahsil that the female literacy average is higher than the Union Territory's average. While the top position among male and female literacy is that of South Andaman tahsil, the lowest place in male literacy is that of Car Nicobar tahsil and that for female literacy is that of Nancowry. Literacy rates in general in the Nicobars and those of females in particular are far too low and are distressingly poor. They are also lower than the estimated average for the country as a whole and for males and females as well.

Literacy and Educational levels

As already clarified earlier, the concept of literacy is not associated with any stage of primary education or any length of school attendance. The Census of 1971 as also of 1961 was utilised to secure information on the educational level reached by each person. If any person who could read and write and had also passed an educational examination, the highest standard of such formal education passed was recorded. Persons who are literate but have not passed any formal examination have been grouped as literates (without educational level), while others have been classified into different educational levels according to the highest examination passed. I do not intend to give details of such persons in this book but those of you who feel interested in knowing these in details are advised to refer to the Social and Cultural Tables and General Report on the Census of 1971 and to the Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel (All India Publications) to be brought out as part of the 1971 Census Publication programme.

CHAPTER 6

OUR MOTHER TONGUE

Association of census with the recording of mother tongues of individuals on the all India level is as old as 1881. The original objective of recording of mother tongues was not primarily for knowing the number of mother tongues and their speakers but for solving the problems of migration and nationality or race of certain types of citizens. In the provinces, however, linguistic discussions found places in the census reports. In the course of time, however, there was an increasing awareness of the necessity of understanding the linguistic pattern of the country more correctly and on stricter philological grounds.

Recording of mother tongues during the census

How did we record mother tongues during the census ? It was quite simple. You might be remembering the census schedule called the Individual slip. You might also recall that someone with this slip came to you and asked you or other members of your family sometime in March, 1971, among other things, what your mother tongue was and also what other languages you were conversant with. Similar questions were asked of each and every person. On behalf of the infants the question was replied to by the mother or father or any other elder person of the family. The person who called on people had strict instructions to record the replies truthfully as given by the respondents. The mother tongue was defined as a language spoken in the childhood, by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household.

The question on mother tongue at the 1971 census and instructions to enumerator were as follows :—

“Question 14 : Mother-tongue

Definition.—Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected

to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement the mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior census officer for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own."

The distribution of speakers of all the languages/mother-tongues (L/MTs) has been published in table C-V of volume Part II-C Social and cultural tables. The distribution of speakers of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India and the speakers of L/MTs (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped) other than those specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India have been given separately. The identifiable mother-tongues which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at the all India level have been grouped in some cases under the relevant language(s) on the basis of information readily available in the light of studies already made. All other mother-tongues which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all India level or were not 'identifiable' on the basis of information available as of date are included in the category 'others'.

Speakers of languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India.

Although there is a large number of L/MTs spoken in the country, only 15 have been specified in schedule VIII to our constitution. The following table gives the number of speakers of each of these languages returned in the country as a whole and the union territory of A. & N. Islands and their percentage to total population, according to the 1971 census.

Table 6.1

Language/Mother-tongue	India		Union territory	
	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Assamese	8,959,558	1.63	17	0.01
Bengali	44,792,312	8.17	28,120	24.42

Table 6.1—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarati	25,865,012	4.72	159	0.14
Hindi	208,524,005	38.04	18,499	16.07
Kannada	21,710,649	3.96	201	0.17
Kashmiri	2,495,487	0.46	8	0.01
Malayalam	21,938,760	4.00	13,953	12.12
Marathi	41,765,190	7.62	115	0.10
Oriya	19,363,198	3.62	250	0.22
Punjabi	14,108,443	2.57	1,023	0.89
Sanskrit	2,212	N	..	..
Sindhi	1,676,875	0.31	7	0.01
Tamil	37,690,106	6.88	14,518	12.61
Telugu	44,755,923	8.17	9,361	8.13
Urdu	23,620,895	5.22	2,488	2.16

'N' Stand for negligible.

95.37 per cent of India's population speak the languages mentioned in the said schedule, and of the other non-listed languages constitute the rest. Hindi speakers are the most predominant. You will also notice that between the Bengali speakers, who rank next and the Hindi speakers there is a sizeable hiatus. Numerically, Bengali and Telugu speakers are almost equal. Marathi comes next followed by Tamil. The picture of these languages in the union territory is entirely different. While 77.06 per cent of the population of these islands accounts for these languages, the rest of the languages are spoken by 22.94 per cent of the population. At the national level we found that Hindi was numerically the principal language but in the territory Bengali assumes predominant position although with a reduced proportion. Hindi is the next predominant language of these islands which is followed by Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu.

Languages/Mother-tongues (inclusive of mother-tongues where grouped) other than those specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India.

So far we confined our discussions mainly to the L/MTs specified in schedule VIII to our constitution. The following

table gives the distribution of L/MTs other than those mentioned in table 6.1, returned in these islands:—

Table 6.2

Language/Mother tongue	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Arabic/Arb	7	0.01
Chinese/Chini	6	0.01
Coorgi/Kodagu	40	0.03
Dogri	1	N
English	74	0.06
Gorkhal/Nepali	250	0.22
Kharia	1,166	1.01
Khasi	4	N
Konkan	34	0.03
Kurukh/Oraon	3,215	2.79
Manipuri/Meithei	1	N
Munda	1,065	0.93
Mundari	342	0.30
Nicobarese	17,955	15.60
Santali	5	N
Tulu	1	N
Othe	2,248	1.95

'N' Stand for negligible.

Among these L/MTs Nicobarese is predominant. Speakers of this L/MT are mostly concentrated in the twin tahsils of Car Nicobar and Nancowry. Tahsilwise percentage distribution of the speakers of 10 numerically strong L/MTs is given in the following table:—

Table 6.3

Language/Mother-tongue	Diglipur	Mayabunder	Rangat	South Andaman	Car Nicobar	Nancowry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengali	80.24	44.02	50.55	14.19	0.44	0.69
Hindi	3.78	16.70	10.07	23.74	2.15	7.20
Nicobarese	0.06	0.02	..	0.11	91.37	67.88
Tamil	4.46	9.04	10.17	18.26	1.70	6.63
Malayalam	5.95	5.05	11.07	17.75	2.24	3.25

Table 6.3—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Telugu . . .	2.63	5.18	6.51	12.11	1.11	2.78
Kurukhi/Oraon . .	1.07	5.38	4.81	2.75	0.16	3.00
Urdu . . .	0.22	0.96	0.42	3.79	0.13	0.26
Kharia . . .	0.35	4.19	2.03	0.72	0.01	0.39
Munda . . .	0.43	1.47	2.05	0.92	0.04	0.31

You will notice that among the 10 numerically strong L/MTs of the territory, Bengali is predominant in Diglipur, Mayabunder, and Rangat Tahsils. In south Andaman Tahsil Hindi is spoken by 23.74 per cent of the population and the next important L/MTs are Tamil (18.26%), Malayalam (17.75%) and Bengali (14.91%). Nicobarese (91.37%) and (67.88%) is the main L/MT spoken in Car Nicobar and Nancowry tahsils respectively.

The following table gives the number of speakers of 10 numerically strong L/MTs of these Islands and their percentage to population in the rural and urban areas:

Table 6.4

Language/Mother-tongue	Rural		Urban	
	No. of speakers	Percentage to rural population	No. of speakers	Percentage to urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Bengali	26,056	29.30	2,064	7.87
Hindi	13,044	14.67	5,455	20.81
Nicobarese	17,934	20.17	21	0.08
Tamil	8,825	9.93	5,693	21.71
Malayalam	8,857	9.96	5,096	19.44
Telugu	5,050	5.68	4,311	16.44
Kurukh/Oraon	3,039	3.42	176	0.67
Urdu	511	0.57	1,977	7.54
Kharia	1,143	1.29	23	0.09
Munda	990	1.11	75	0.29

Bengali is spoken by 29.30 percent of population from rural areas and 7.87 per cent from urban areas. The percentage of speakers of Hindi in rural and urban areas is 20.81 and 14.67 respectively. Tamil is spoken by 21.71 per cent and Malayalam by 19.41 per cent of the rural population. Nicobarese (20.17%) was mostly returned from rural areas.

CHAPTER 7

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

We in India have a secular State. It means that we have no State religion and the State does not patronise any religion. But we Indians are intensely religious in our own ways. As in the case of mother tongues so in the case of religions, we have great diversity. And this is unique in the world. Though the State officially professes no religious faith, yet it gives liberty to its citizens to adhere to any religion or to abjure it voluntarily. In other words we have freedom of following any religion we like without any interference by the State. The State does not even stop people belonging to any particular faith from preaching its tenets to others by way of persuasion. Our Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity of every kind to all persons irrespective of their faiths. Even those who profess no religion or are animists have equal opportunities under our Constitution. All this means that India is a secular State.

If India is a secular State, you might as well ask, why should Census, which is a State enterprise, concern itself with the data regarding religion? Besides catering for the general public curiosity to know the numerical strength of the adherents of different religions, the data regarding religion are also very useful for demographic purposes such as household composition, marital status, occupation and migration besides its relation with the birth and death rate. The data have also an important bearing on the literacy rate, educational levels and to some extent on the economy. Till 1941, however, the statistical data of census such as age, sex, literacy, occupation etc., were presented on the basis of religion of the persons. After we became independent, the data on religion were restricted to show the total population under each religion. Since 1951, therefore, we have been pursuing that policy.

Religions in India

There are many religions in India but from the point of view of preponderance the 1971 Census listed six main religions, namely Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and

Jainism. As the questions of mother tongue and religion have assumed political significance in some areas, the Census enumerators had strict instructions to record faithfully the replies given to these questions by the respondents. If some people said that they had no religion, it went down on Census record as such. The following table gives the religious composition of the population of India alongwith their proportion to total population in terms of percentages :

Table 7.1

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	453,292,086	82.72
Islam	61,417,934	11.21
Christianity	14,223,382	2.60
Sikhism	10,378,797	1.89
Buddhism	3,812,325	0.70
Jainism	2,604,646	0.48
Other religions and persuasions including Religions not stated	2,220,639	0.40
TOTAL	547,949,809	100.00

The figures given in table 7.1 demonstrate that out of every 100 persons in India, nearly 83 are Hindus, 11 are Muslims, about 3 are Christians, about 2 are Sikhs and nearly one is a Buddhist. A very sizeable proportion of the population of India follows Hinduism. All other religions combined constitute 17.28 per cent of the Indian population. Islam occupies a distant second position after Hinduism. In table 7.2(i) population and decade variation of 1951-61 and 1961-71 of major religions and others alongwith their growth rates according to the jurisdictions prevailing at the respective Census have been given. Similarly, in Table 7.2(ii) population and percentage distribution to total population of six major religions and others have been given.

Table 7.2 (i)

Religion	Population		Percentage growth rate 1951-61	Population		Percentage growth rate 1961-71
	1951*	1961**		1961†	1971††	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	357,110,658	134,805,969		438,736,024	547,482,298	+23.69
Hindus	303,477,611	365,068,686	+20.30	366,393,102	453,189,254	+30.85
Muslims	35,414,160	44,483,047	+25.61	46,938,584	61,417,092	+32.60
Christians	8,391,734	10,686,766	+27.35	10,723,560	14,219,698	+32.28
Sikhs	6,219,116	7,782,015	+25.13	7,845,098	10,377,542	+32.20
Buddhists	141,426	3,151,948	+2,128.69	3,200,333	3,750,925	+17.20
Jains	1,618,387	2,025,745	+25.17	2,027,248	2,604,607	+28.48
Others£	1,848,224	1,607,762	-13.01	1,608,099	1,923,180	+19.59

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, Pondicherry, NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh), Sikkim and portion of Punjab for which religion break-up is not available.

**To make the figures comparable to 1951, the population for Jammu & Kashmir, Pondicherry, NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh) and Sikkim has been excluded from 1961.

†Excludes Sikkim and NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh).

††To make the figures comparable to 1961, the population for NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh) has been excluded from 1971.

£Others' include the population of "Other Religions and Persuasions" and "Religion not stated".

7.2(ii)

Year	Hindus			Muslims			Christians			
	Total Population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1951*	.	.	.	357,110,658	303,477,611	+84.98	35,414,160	+9.92	8,391,734	+2.35
1961†	.	.	.	438,774,729	366,418,701	+83.51	46,939,592	+10.70	10,725,273	+2.44
1971	.	.	.	517,949,809	453,292,086	+82.72	61,417,934	+11.21	14,223,382	+2.60

Year	Sikhs			Buddhists			Jains			Others@		
	Population	Percentage to total Population	Population	Population	Percentage to total Population	Population	Population	Percentage to total Population	Population	Population	Percentage to total Population	Population
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1951*	.	6,219,116	+1.74	141,426	+0.04	1,688,387	+0.45	1,848,224	+0.52			
1961†	.	7,845,843	+1.79	3,206,142	+0.73	2,027,262	+0.46	1,611,916	+0.37			
1971	.	10,378,797	+1.89	3,812,325	+0.70	2,604,646	+0.48	2,720,639	+0.40			

*Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, Pondicherry, NEFA (now Arunachal Pradesh), Sikkim and portion of Punjab for which religion break-up is not available.

†Excludes Sikkim. Also excludes a portion of NEFA (nor Arunachal Pradesh—population 297,853) where because an abridged schedule was canvassed instead of the general All India Schedule, the distribution by religion of this population is not available.

@Others include the population of 'other religions and persuasions' and 'Religion not stated'.

You will observe from table 7.2(ii) that the proportion of Hindus from 84.98 per cent in 1951 came down to 83.51 per cent in 1961 recording a fall of 1.47 points in the proportion of Hindus to total population during the decade 1951-61. During the decade 1961-71, however, the fall is not so marked recording only 0.79 points. Buddhists also recorded a fall in population from 0.73 per cent in 1961 to 0.70 in 1971 although their population during the decade 1951-61 recorded a sharp rise due to large scale adoption of Buddhism by the members of the scheduled castes during that decade. You will also notice that while the growth rate of the total population of India in 1951-61 and 1961-71 is not in striking contrast with that of the Hindu population in both the decades, it is definitely so in the case of Buddhists during both the decades. While the reason for the extraordinarily high growth rate of Buddhists during 1951-61 has just been explained, the reason for their growth rate being smaller than the general growth rate of 24.80 per cent for the country during 1961-71 may be due to the adherents not returning Buddhism as their religion and instead reverting to their old religion which afforded them better concessions as members of scheduled castes. All other religions have improved their position even though marginally. The proportion of Muslim population to total population increased from 9.92 per cent in 1951 to 10.70 per cent in 1961 thus gaining 0.78 points during the decade 1951-61 and similarly an increase of 0.51 points during the decade 1961-71. The over-all growth rate of Muslim population in the country during 1961-71 is of the order of 30.85 per cent as revealed by table 7.2(i) as against the country's general growth rate of 24.80 per cent of the total population. Among the Christians a steady improvement from 2.35 per cent in 1951 to 2.44 per cent in 1961 and to 2.60 per cent in 1971 of the total population has been noticed as per table 7.2(ii). In terms of over-all decadal growth rate the Christians have recorded a fairly high growth rate of 32.60 per cent during 1961-71 as per table 7.2(i) as against the average national growth rate of 24.80 per cent of the total population. Sikhs have also steadily improved their proportion from 1.74 per cent in 1951 to 1.79 per cent in 1961 and to 1.89 per cent in 1971 of the total population. During the decade 1961-71 the over all growth rate recorded by the Sikhs was 32.28 per cent which is obviously much higher than the rate of increase (24.80 per cent) of the general population of the country. Buddhists, as discussed earlier, had a great spurt in growth rate percentage in the decade ending in 1961. Their proportion to total population fell from 0.73 per cent in 1961 to 0.70 per cent in 1971. Over all growth rate of Buddhist population in the country is only 17.20 per cent which is much less than the general growth rate of 24.80 per cent.

Jains have marginally improved their position during the two decades. The over all growth rate recorded by them during the decade 1961-71 is 28.48 per cent which is higher than the general growth rate of 24.80 per cent of the country.

Religions in Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The religious composition of the population of these islands can be seen by the following table. Only major religions have been given individually in this table.

Table 7.3

Name of Religion	Population	Proportion to total population (per cent)
1	2	3
Hinduism	70,134	60.92
Christianity	30,342	26.35
Islam	11,655	10.12
Sikhism	865	0.75
Buddhism	103	0.09
Jainism	14	0.01
Other religions and persuasions	1,264	1.10
Religion not stated	756	0.66
TOTAL	115,133	100.00

In table 7.1 you got the picture of the major religious composition of the country as a whole. You will notice that the figures given in that and this table do not agree in the proportion of different religious communities. Against 82.72 per cent Hindus in India as a whole, these islands have only 60.92 per cent. Christianity in these islands has wrested the second position after Hinduism while in India Islam had scored the second position after Hinduism, whereas Hinduism has lost 21.80 points in these islands, Christianity here has gained 23.75 points on comparison of their percentages with those of India as a whole. There is, however, no such suitable gap between the proportion of Muslim population to total population in India and these islands. Sikhism accounts for 0.75 per cent of the total population of these islands against India's 1.89 per cent.

The proportion of Buddhists in these islands is 0.09 per cent against the country's average of 0.70 and Jainism is almost negligible with 0.01 per cent of its followers in these islands as against the country's proportion of 0.48 per cent. The proportion of adherents of other religions and persuasions to total population of these islands is greater in these islands than their proportion to the total population of India at the national level. Similarly those who did not state their religion are proportionately more here than in India as a whole.

Growth rate of major religions in these islands

The following table presents the growth rate of the six major religions and other religions taken together during the two decades of 1951-61 and 1961-71 in this Union Territory.

Table 7.4

Census year	Total population	Hindus			Christians			Muslims		
		Percentage increase to total population during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	.	30,971	..	30.01	..	30.66	..	15.44	..	
1961	.	63,548	105.19	51.58	252.71	28.28	89.31	11.64	54.67	
1971	.	115,133	81.17	60.92	113.95	26.35	68.82	10.12	57.54	

Census year	Total population	Sikhs			Buddhists			Jains			Other religions and religion not stated							
		Percentage increase to total population during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade	Percentage increase to total population	Percentage increase during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase during the decade								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1951	.	0.41	..	5.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.30	..
1961	.	0.38	91.27	2.69	6.42	0.01	200.00	5.42	(-)39.23									
1971	.	0.75	258.92	0.09	(-)93.97	0.01	366.67	1.76	(-)41.36									

You will observe that except for the Hindus and in one decade for Sikhs and Jains the proportion of the followers of all other religions has steadily dwindled from 1951 to 1971. While the Sikhs recovered more ground in 1971 than they lost in 1961, the Jains who gained some ground in 1961 maintained it in 1971. The Hindus have added to their strength during the two decades 1951 to 1961 and 1961 to 1971. Even so their proportion in these islands is much smaller than their proportion in the country as a whole. There is a wide disparity between the decadal growth rate of Hindus and the over all growth rate of total population in these islands in both the decades. Migration is generally responsible for this disparity. Christians have recorded a decrease in their proportion both in 1961 and 1971, the fall in 1961 is of 2.38 points and that in 1971 is of 1.93 points. The decrease in proportion, however, does not mean decrease in their number as in terms of absolute numbers the Christian population which was 9,494 in 1951 was 17,973 in 1961 and 30,342 in 1971. Their growth rates during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 were lower than the over all growth rate of the general population in these islands during the corresponding decades. Muslims' proportion dwindled by 3.80 points during the decade 1951-61 and by 1.52 points during the decade 1961-71. But in both the decades their numerical strength did not decrease. It was 4,783 in 1951. It rose to 7,398 in 1961 and to 11,655 in 1971. Their decadal growth rate in 1961-71 was slightly more than that in 1951-61 even though in their proportion to total population they lost some ground during the decade 1961-71. In both the decades their growth rates were much less than the overall growth rates of the two decades which is perhaps indicative of the fact that there was no sizeable immigration of this community in these islands. Sikhs were 126 in number in 1951, who rose to 241 in 1961 and to 865 in 1971. In their proportion to total population in these islands during the decade 1951-61 they recorded a decrease of 0.03 points but in 1961-71 their percentage to total population rose to 0.75. While their decadal growth rate in the decade 1951-61 was 91.27 per cent, they recorded a phenomenal growth rate of 258.92 per cent during the decade 1961-71. This is again not due to natural increase so much as it is due to immigration. In 1951 there was only one person professing Jainism. This number rose to 3 in 1961 and to 14 in 1971. This increase of 11 persons during the decade 1961-71 recorded a decadal growth rate of 366.67 per cent and an increase of 2 persons between 1951-61 gave them the growth rate of 200.00 per cent. The cases of Sikhs and Jains both show that as their total numbers were small, minor changes

led to disproportionately high percentage variations. Jains too are immigrants into these islands. The proportion of Buddhists to total population in these islands had fallen in both the decades. During the decade 1951-61 the decrease was of the order of 2.49 points while during the decade 1961-71, it was of 2.60 points. However, in number they were 1,604 in 1951 and gained 103 persons in 1961 recording a total population of 1,707. In 1971 the total Buddhist population was 103 losing as many as 1,604 persons of its following due to repatriation from these islands of the Burmese who followed this faith. The growth rate of Buddhism in the decade 1951-61 was a small figure of 6.42 per cent but due to large scale diminution of the followers of this religion in the decade 1961-71 they have recorded a substantial decrease of (—) 93.97 per cent. Those classified among others are Animists (229), Dravidan (1), Atheists (928), Storm worship (31), Tribal religion (73) and Zoroastrians (2). The figures in brackets against each religion grouped under "other religions and persuasions" give their numerical strength as recorded during the 1971 Census. The figures of persons who did not state any religion as their own have also been included under 'others'. Table 7.4 will show that the proportion of all such people to total population has decreased successively during the three Censuses in these islands. In 1951, it was 18.30 per cent, in 1961, it was reduced to 5.42 and in 1971 it came down to 1.76 per cent. The fall in their proportion is generally the gain of one or the other major religions and in the case of this Union Territory, the chief gainer is perhaps the Christian religion. The tribal people of the Nicobar group of islands in particular appear to have returned their religion as one among the six major religions, chief among them being the Christian religion. In both the decades there was a fall in the case of 'others' also in absolute numbers, their percentages of proportion and their growth rate. While in the decade 1951-61 there was a decrease of (—) 39.23 per cent, the growth rate in 1961-71 indicated a decrease of (—) 41.36 per cent.

Religious composition of Tahsils/Town of this Union Territory

It might interest you to know the distribution of population by major religions in the various tahsils and the town of Port Blair of this Union Territory. Table 7.5 will give you the details. The figures under each give the absolute numbers of the adherents to different faiths as well as their percentages to total population given in brackets.

MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971

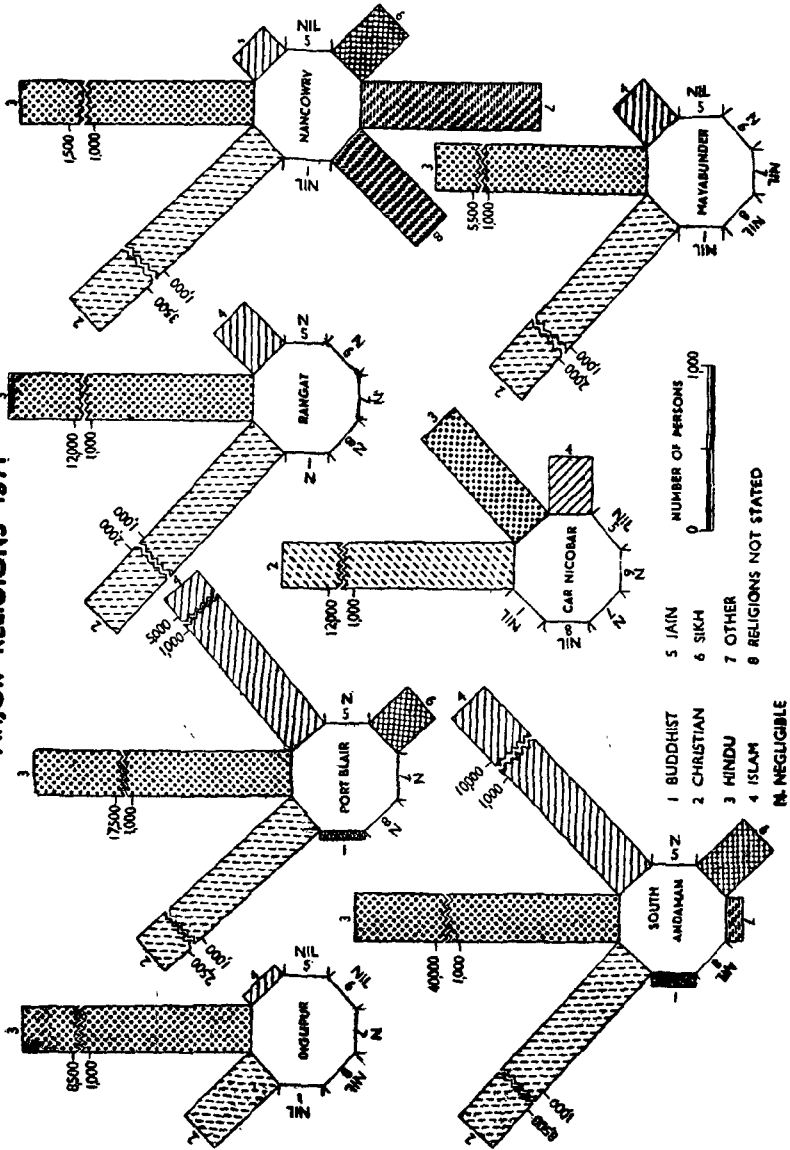


Table 7.5

Tahsil/Town	Name of religion arranged in alphabetical order								
	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Islam	Jain	Sikh	Others	Religion not stated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Diglipur Tahsil	..	561 (5.92)	8,823 (93.17)	85 (0.90)	..	..	1 (0.01)	..	
Mayabunder Tahsil	32 (0.38)	2,342 (27.74)	5,732 (67.89)	322 (3.81)	..	15 (0.18)	..	..	
Rangat Tahsil	4 (0.02)	2,434 (15.97)	12,415 (81.45)	340 (2.23)	9 (0.06)	18 (0.12)	20 (0.13)	3 (0.02)	
South Andaman Tahsil	67 (0.11)	8,832 (14.64)	40,508 (67.16)	10,356 (17.17)	5 (0.01)	420 (0.70)	114 (0.19)	10 (0.02)	
Car Nicobar Tahsil	..	12,286 (90.98)	857 (6.35)	356 (2.64)	..	3 (0.02)	2 (0.01)	..	
Nancowry Tahsil	..	3,887 (47.63)	1,799 (22.04)	196 (2.40)	..	409 (5.01)	1,127 (13.81)	743 (9.11)	
Port Blair Town	42 (0.16)	2,697 (10.29)	17,997 (68.64)	5,135 (19.59)	5 (0.02)	331 (1.26)	2 (0.01)	9 (0.03)	

Hindus : Hindus who constitute the bulk of the population of these islands account for 60.92 per cent of the Union Territory's total population. Although the proportion of Hindus to total population is lower than the all India percentage of 82.72 yet considering the Andaman group of islands comprising the Tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder, Rangat and South Andaman, the proportion of Hindus works out to 72.19 per cent. In all these four tahsils, Hindus constitute the major religious group. Diglipur Tahsil has the maximum percentage of Hindus viz., 93.17 followed by Rangat Tahsil having 81.45 per cent, Mayabunder Tahsil having 67.89 per cent and South Andaman Tahsil having 67.16 per cent.

Christians : Christianity is the second predominant religion in this Union Territory constituting 26.35 per cent of the population of the Union Territory. Christians are mostly concentrated in the Nicobar group of Islands comprising the Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils. Car Nicobar Tahsil has the highest proportion of Christians (90.98 per cent) followed by Nancowry Tahsil (47.63 per cent). In the Andaman group of tahsils, they form 15.16 per cent of the total population of all the four tahsils. Mayabunder Tahsil comes next after Nancowry as far their proportion is concerned. The least proportion of Christians is in Diglipur.

Muslims : Muslims form 10.12 per cent of the total population of these islands and thus Islam is the third major religion of these islands. Muslims are everywhere and except in South Andaman Tahsil their proportion elsewhere is much below their average proportion in the Union Territory as a whole. In South Andaman Tahsil, they constitute 17.17 per cent of the tahsil's total population. In the rural areas of this tahsil, their proportion is 15.31 per cent as against their proportion of 19.59 per cent in the urban area, that is, in the town of Port Blair. The least proportion of Muslims is in Diglipur Tahsil.

Sikh : Sikhs form even less than 1 per cent of the total population of these islands, being 0.75 per cent. Nancowry and then South Andaman Tahsils have their concentrations. In the town their proportion is 1.26 per cent.

Buddhists : There are no Buddhists in Diglipur, Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils. In the rest of the tahsils their overall proportion is negligible being 0.09 per cent. They are mostly

settled in South Andaman and Mayabunder Tahsils and in a very small proportion in Rangat Tahsil also. Port Blair has 0.16 per cent of its population comprising Buddhists.

Jains : Jains have been returned from Rangat and South Andaman Tahsils only.

Others : I have earlier mentioned the various religions grouped under 'others'. The largest proportion among those grouped under 'others' is that of Atheists, followed by Animists, followers of Tribal religion and Storm worship etc. Only 2 persons in this group have returned themselves as Zoroastrians and those two are in the urban area only, while all the rest grouped under others are in the rural areas.

Religion not stated : Those who did not state their religion are from tahsils of Rangat (3 persons), South Andaman (10 persons) and Nancowry (743 persons). In the South Andaman Tahsil out of the 10 persons who did not state their religion, 9 persons belonged to the town of Port Blair. A large number of such persons from Nancowry shows that the enumerators faithfully carried out the instructions given to them to avoid suggestive questions as these were bound to get biased replies.

CHAPTER 8

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

There is no general definition of either the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes laid down anywhere. Even in the Constitution of India, there is no such definition. The Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes are, however, the castes or tribes mentioned in the Schedule to the order issued by the President of India under the Constitution of India. By virtue of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution the President assumes authority to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of each State and Union Territory. Acting on the authority given to him under the Constitution, the President of India has issued an order listing all such castes and tribes as are entitled to be so called for each State and Union Territory.

Scheduled Castes

Although there are no Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it will perhaps be of interest to know why it became necessary to list some castes as scheduled castes. Castes in India have a hoary tradition and have an interesting historical development. Caste system is recognised as prevalent among the Hindus and Sikhs only. Initially the Aryans divided themselves mainly into four castes viz., Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudras and all persons who belonged to these first three mentioned castes were placed higher in social status and were given the appellation of being "twice born". The Sudras were mainly menials and servants. With the passage of time, out of these four castes proliferated numerous sub-castes. A section of the Sudras unfortunately came to be regarded as untouchables or unseeables not only by the three castes of Brahman, Kshatriya and Vaisyas but also by the Sudras themselves from out of whom this unfortunate section of people had emerged. For years this section of people, depressed classes as they were generally called, suffered indignities, oppressions and various other kinds of disabilities of social, economic and political nature. This invidious discrimination placed severe constraints on their social, educational, economic and political development and an otherwise important part of our population

was thus denied opportunities which were available to others. Continuation of such a system was cancerous for the growth of India as a whole. It was, therefore, necessary to identify such castes from different areas of the country and to take remedial action to arrest further damage to the Indian Society. They were systematically categorised in 1931 by Dr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India. The term 'Scheduled Castes' appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act 1935, specifying certain castes as Scheduled Castes in certain provinces, as the States were then called. Social, educational and economic backwardness among these persons served as the yardstick or criterion for enlisting them into one or the other Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Tribes are distinct from Scheduled Castes. While Scheduled Castes are among the Hindus and Sikhs only. Scheduled Tribes can belong to any religious faith. Living away from the modern civilisation, these tribes originally had jungles or hills as their habitat and consequently were primitive, depended mostly on fauna and flora of the forests for their food and had none or very little coverings on their bodies. Their origin in many cases is still unexplored and they were therefore given the all too easy an appellation of Adivasis. Because of their exclusiveness, they continued to remain neglected for years in matters social, educational and economical. They were for the first time specially mentioned as 'backward tribes' in the Government of India Act 1935. On that basis, the Constitution of India provided for their constitutional recognition. As in the case of Scheduled Castes, the Census Organisation of our own country initiated work on Scheduled Tribes as early as 1901 and Dr. Hutton, the Census Commissioner of India in 1931 listed these primitive tribes at the 1931 Census. In our own territory in a pioneering and serious attempt Sir Richard C. Temple, gave a detailed account of the ethnographic, anthropological, demographic, social and cultural aspects of the lives of the various primitive tribes found in these islands in the Census Report of 1901.

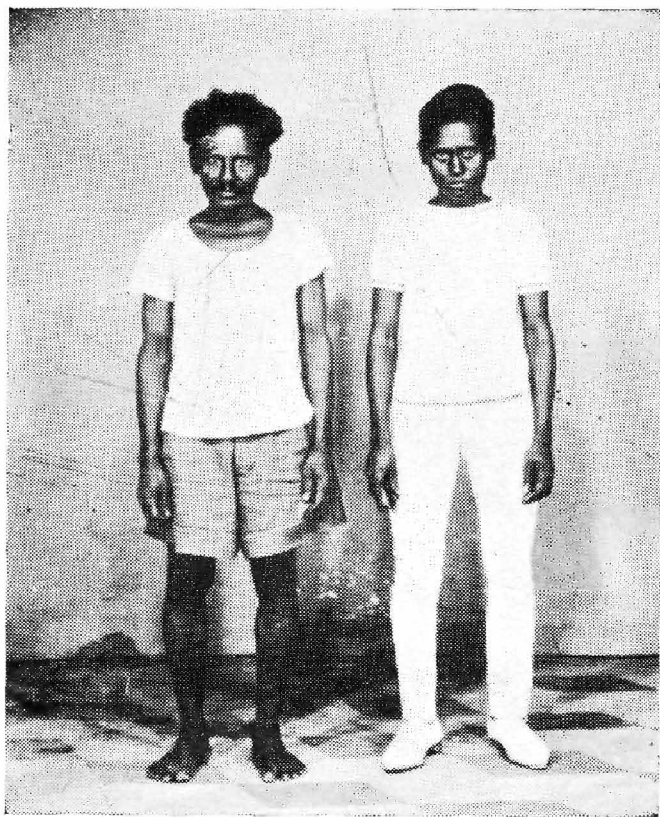
The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified by the President in 1950 were revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. With the reorganisation of States in 1956 the orders were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. According to the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959 notified for this

ANDAMANESE

**SHILPIT SPECIMENS OF THE FASTLY
DWINDLING SCHEDULED TRIBE
KNOWN AS THE ANDAMINESE**



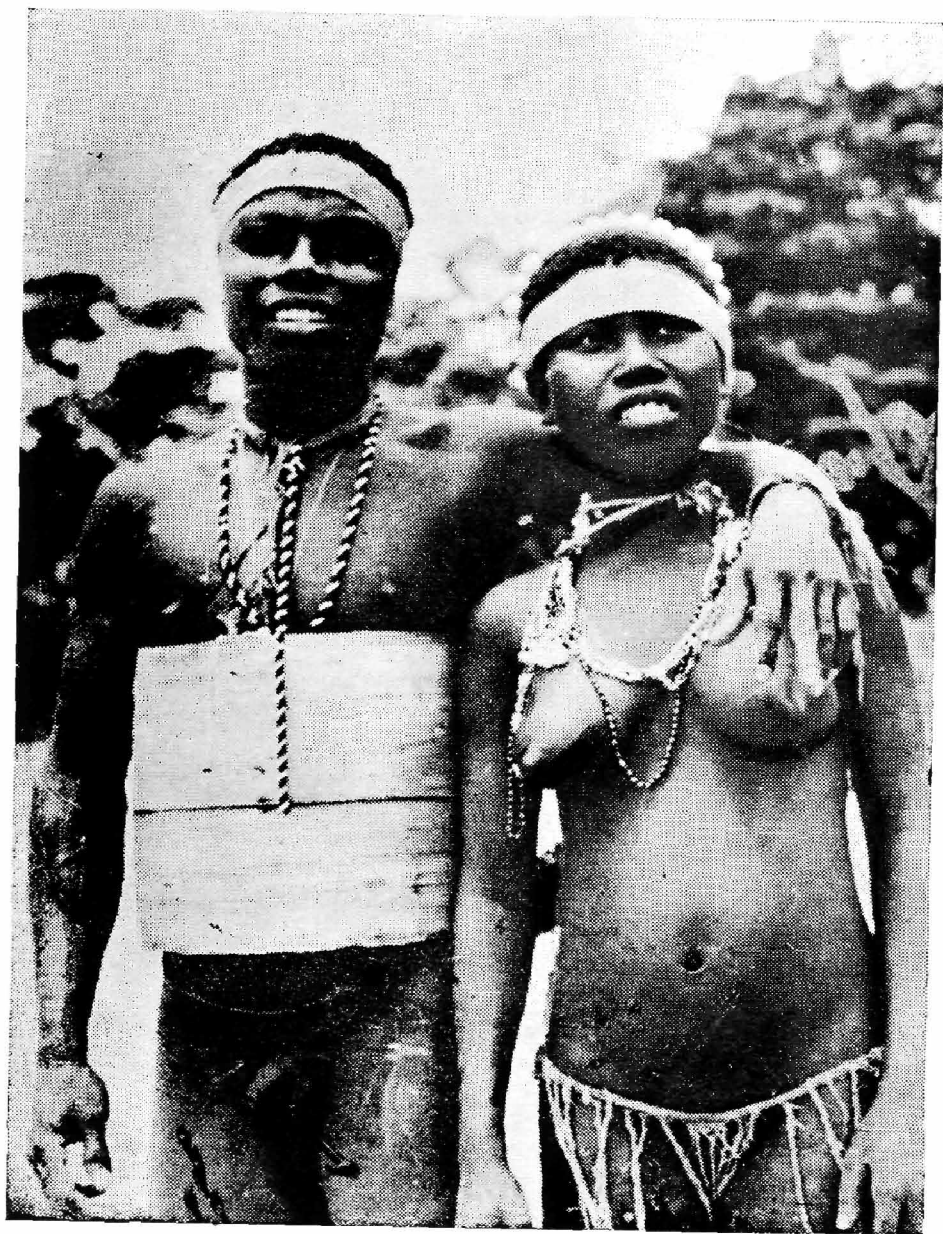


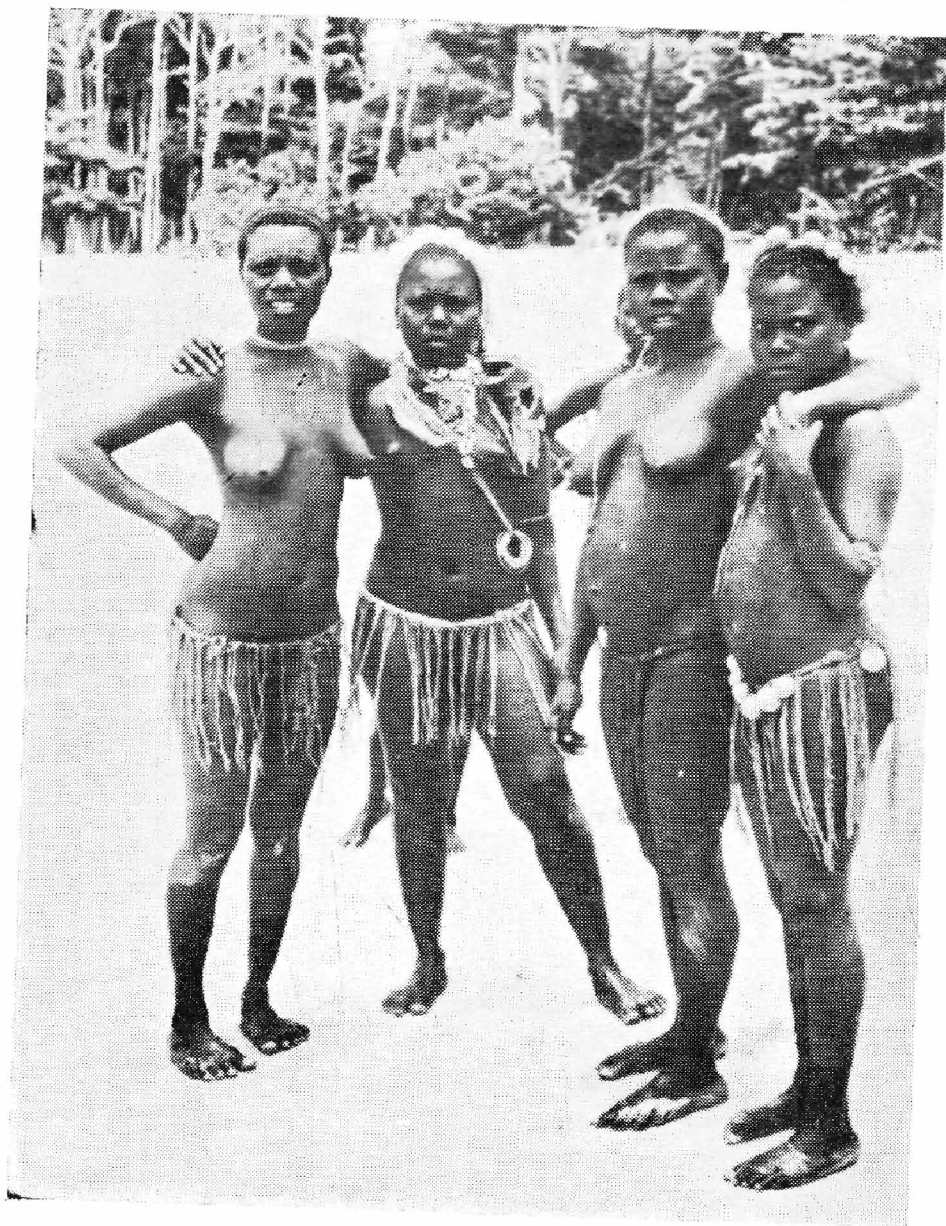




JARAWAS

THE ONCE IMPLACABLE JARAWAS WHO DEFIED
ALL PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO CONCILIATE
THEM ARE, WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS
NOW OUR FRIENDS

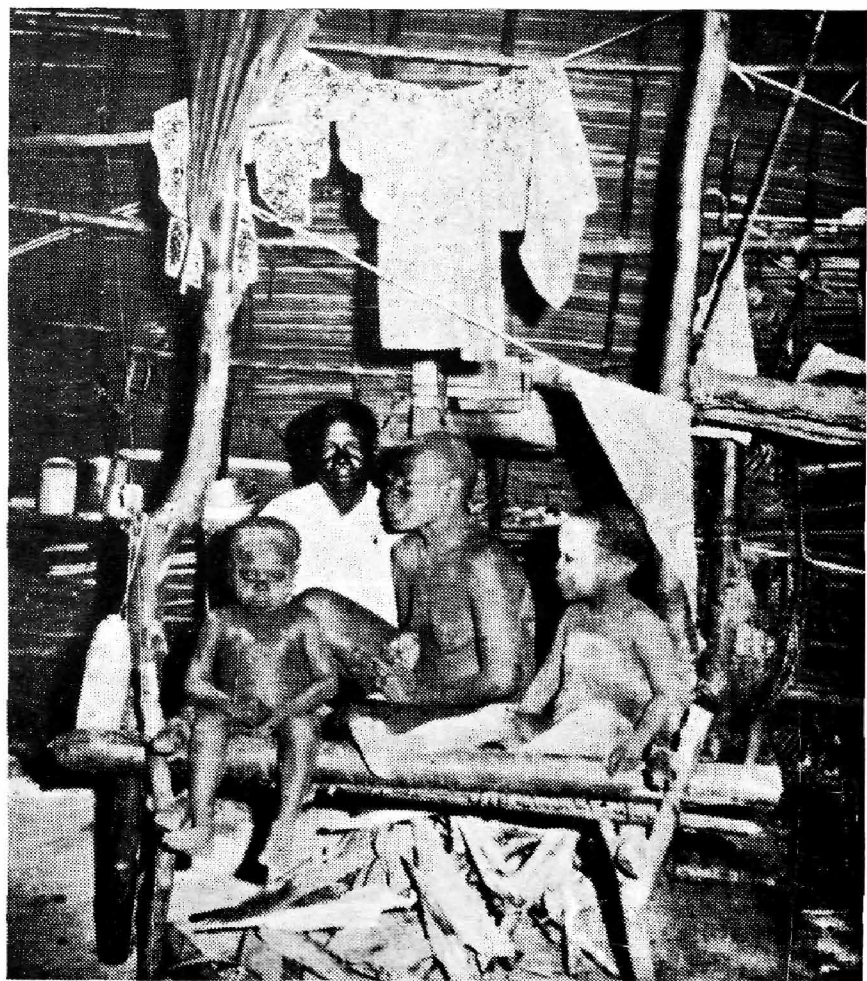




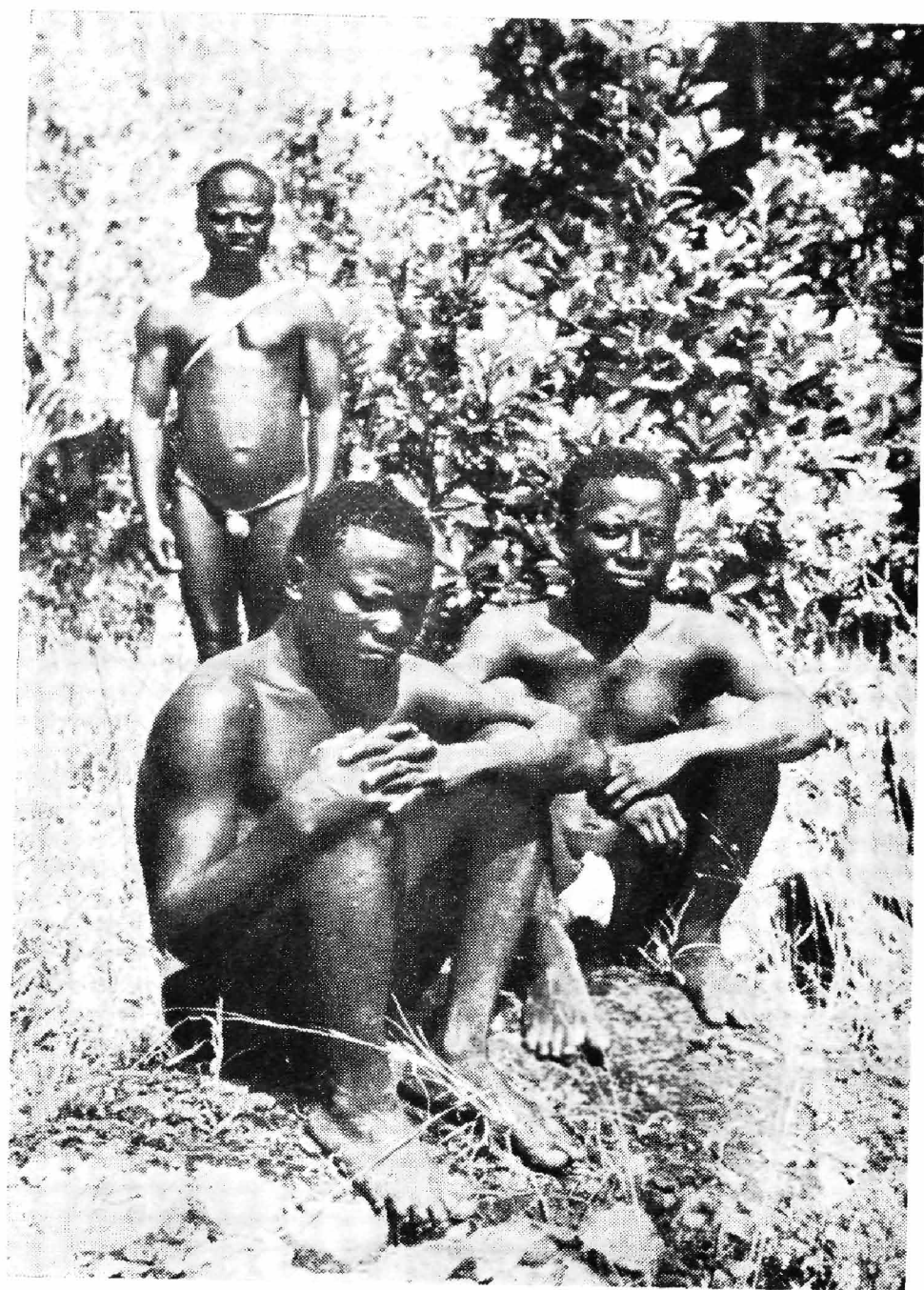


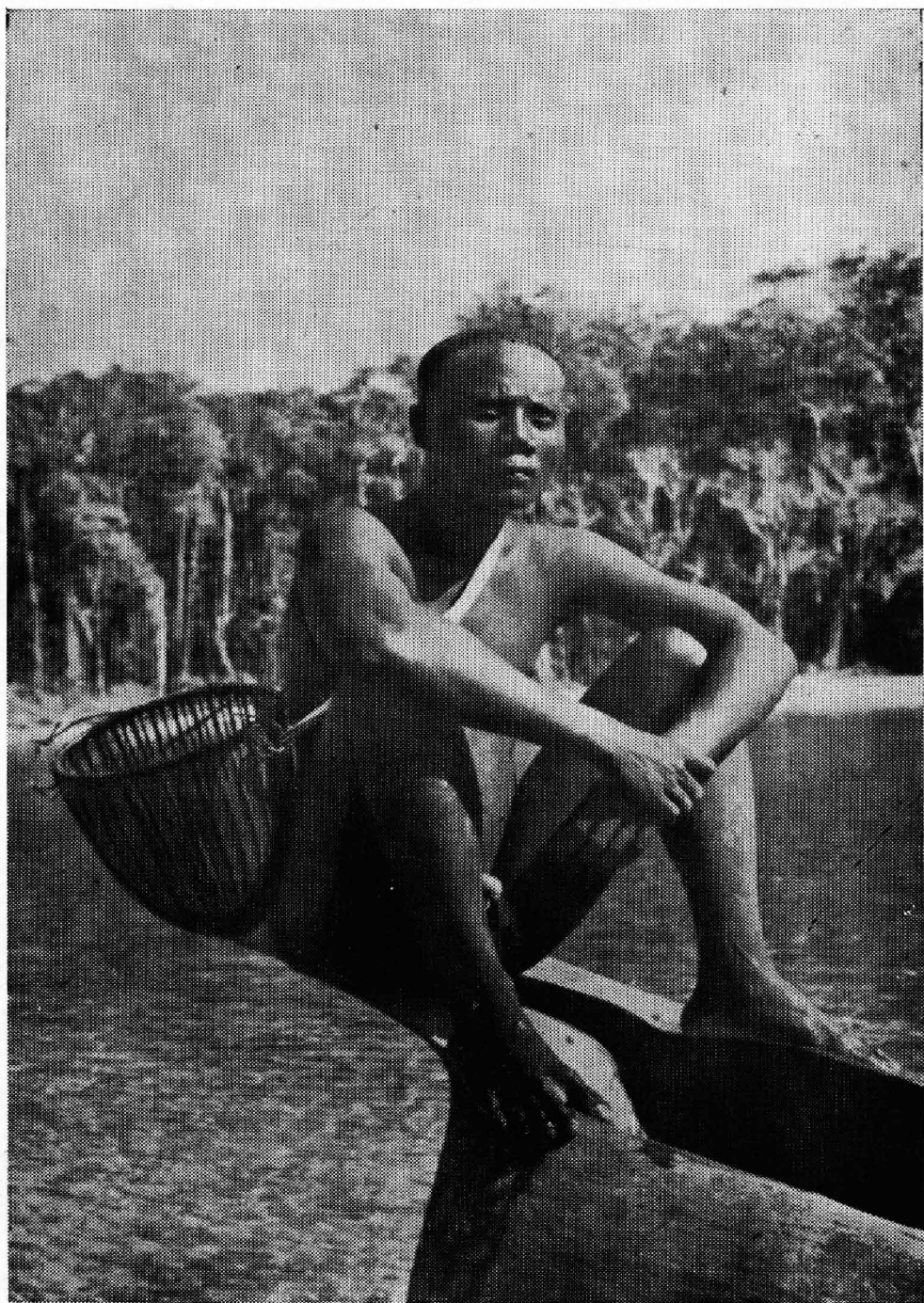
ONGES

**THE CAREFREE AND CHILDLIKE ONGES ARE
HEROICALLY TRYING TO WITHSTAND THE
ADVERSE EFFECTS OF THE CIVILISED
CONTACTS**





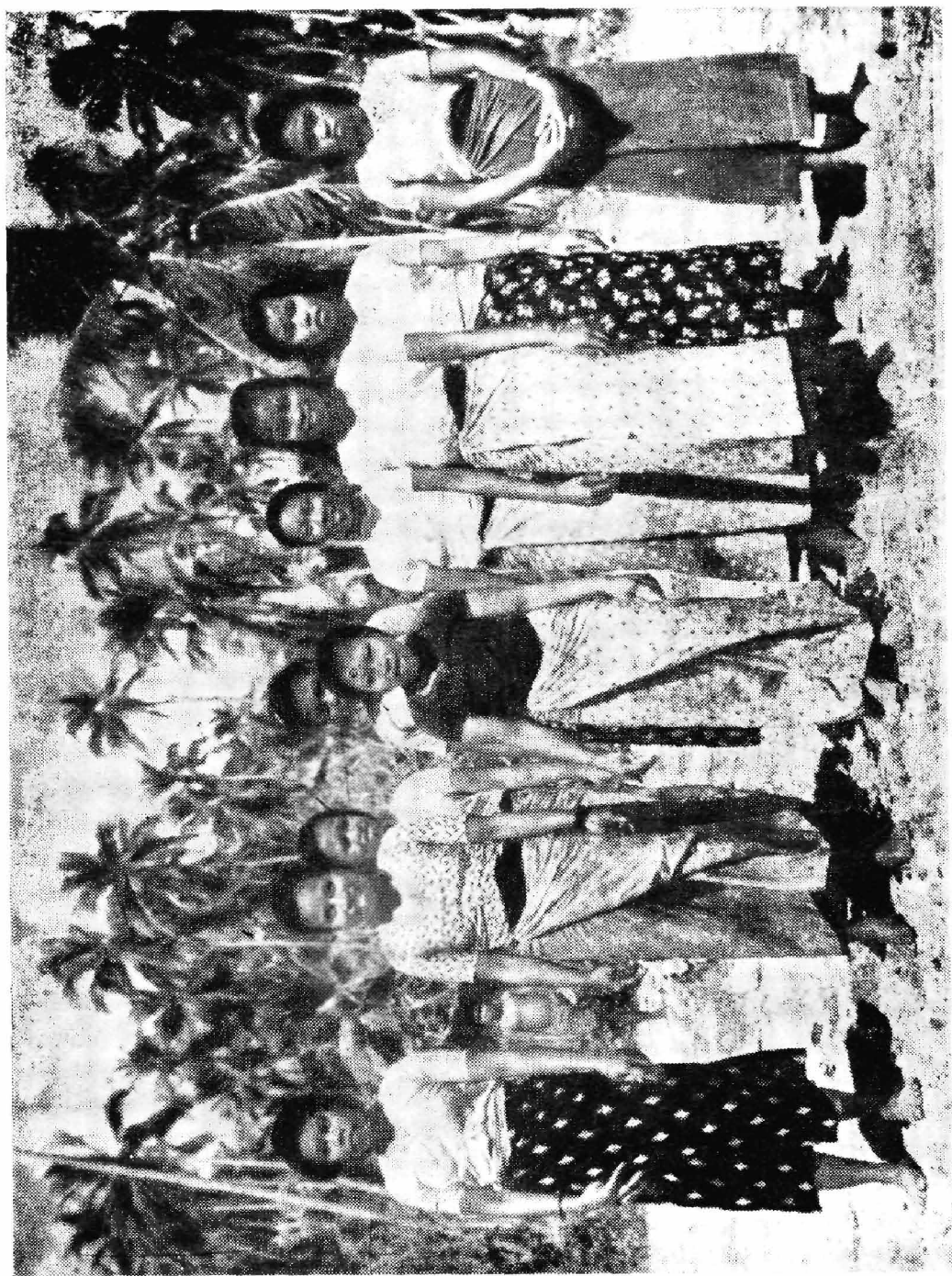


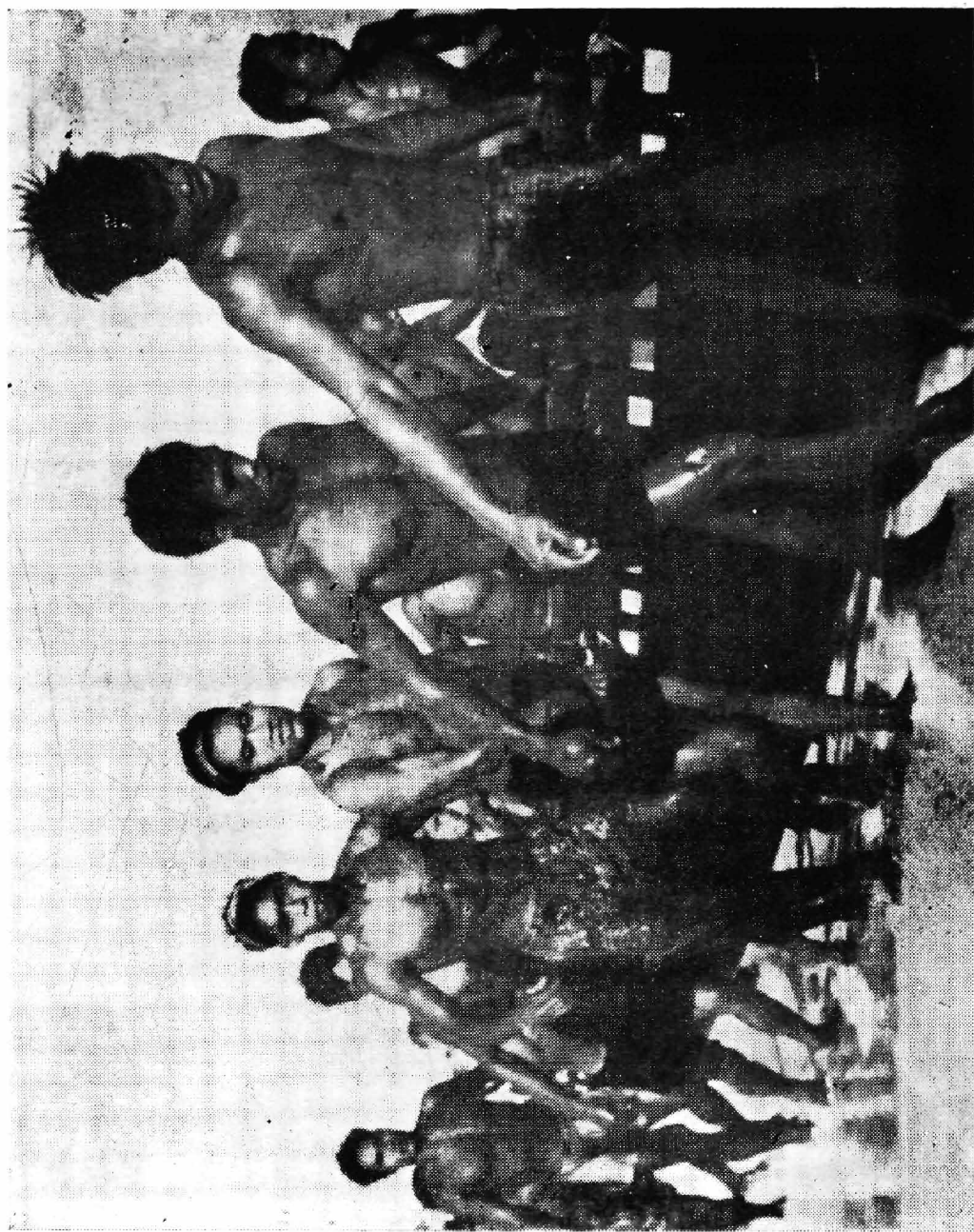


NICOBARESE

**NICOBARESE—THE MOST ENLIGHTENED
SCHEDULED TRIBE OF THESE ISLANDS**









SHOM PENS

**THE SHY AND THE INTROVERT SHOM PENS
SHUN ALL CIVILISED INROADS AND
ARE DIFFICULT TO BE INVEIGLED**



Union Territory, there are six scheduled tribes in these islands and only these tribal communities are entitled to be enumerated at the Census in this Union Territory. According to that Order (reproduced below), the following tribes in these Islands are recognised as Scheduled Tribes in the areas specified therein :

1. "This Order may be called the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959.

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within tribes or tribal communities, specified in the Schedule to this Order shall, for the purposes of the Constitution, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in that schedule".

THE SCHEDULE

I. In the Andaman Islands :—

- 1 Andamanese including Chariar or Chari, Kora, Tabo or Bo Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai and Kol
- 2 Jarawas
- 3 Onges
- 4 Sentinelese.

II. In the Nicobar Islands :—

- 1 Nicobarese
- 2 Shom Pens.

Constitutional Safeguards for and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The Indian Constitution has provided adequate safeguards to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the people and more so of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The preamble to the Constitution resolves to secure to all citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Among the directive principles of the State Policy, Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Besides these, there are various other provisions in the Constitution safeguarding the interests of the

Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Article 164 makes a special provision in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa where there is a very sizeable proportion of the tribal people for appointment of a Minister in charge of Tribal welfare. Article 275 makes provision for grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes of the States. Article 330 envisages reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 332 similarly provides for reservation of seats for these communities in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. Claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in making appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State are by virtue of Article 335. The Constitution also provides for appointment of a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes in general and to suggest ameliorative measures.

As already mentioned earlier, there are no Scheduled Castes in these islands. The local administration, therefore, have the sole responsibility of looking after the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. Many schemes for the betterment of this section of the population were dovetailed in the various five year plan of these islands. The outlay for the successive plan periods has been augmented for them from time to time. In the Fourth Five Year Plan the total outlay of Rs. 6,090 lakhs was increased to Rs. 25,000 lakhs for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). The objective of the various schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to increase the per capita income of the backward classes as near as possible to the all India average within a period of 15 years and a tribal welfare organisation with a Director of Tribal Welfare and supporting staff is to be established. For the present for the welfare of the Andamanese and the Onges, the Adim Jati Sangh has deputed two social workers in Strait Island and Little Andaman to look after the various interests of the Andamanese and the Onges respectively, and the Deputy Commissioner of these Islands under the supervision of a Development Commissioner-cum-Secretary is in charge of the tribal welfare of this Union Territory. The schemes also envisage provision of facilities for enrolment of all the children of age group of 6-11 years and for a minimum of 60 per cent of the age group of 11-14 years, assistance of free books, scholarships stipends, hostel facilities and midday meals, provision of special guidance and incentives to talented students completing primary stage of education and increasing opportunities and assistance

to children of tribal communities and guiding their children for vocational education. Besides, it is also envisaged to organise a multipurpose cooperative society for the Onges with 100 per cent managerial subsidy and 100 per cent subsidy for construction of godown cum shop. Provision of building materials to tribals at cheap rates by subsidising transport and handling charges, provision of drinking water facilities, passage fare from Car Nicobar to Little Andaman for families to be settled on the latter island and grant of gifts to tribal people are some other objectives of these welfare schemes.

Special features of the tribal people of this Union Territory

Before dwelling on the data collected during the 1971 Census in regard to the Scheduled Tribes in this territory, a brief account of the origin and characteristics of these tribes will be worthwhile.

The Andaman Islands, which have four out of the six scheduled tribes, inspite of their close proximity to certain foreign countries and lying close to the main commercial routes in the Bay of Bengal, should have people so low in civilisation is an enigma difficult of solution. In the absence of any reliable knowledge about them, they were at one time very uncharitably even renowned as anthropophagi. It is all the more intriguing to find that out of these four tribes, two, namely the Sentinelese and the Jarawas, could not be contacted so far for any meaningful purpose including even distant enumeration. All these four tribes living in the Andaman Islands have been recognised as belonging to the Negrito stock with dark copper colour complexion and wooly short hair. They are, however, quite distinct from the African tribes. Each of these tribes has a different dialect and conventional territorial division. The claim that they are the progeny of the African slaves who were being transported in a Portuguese ship which was wrecked in these islands is no longer sustainable as these tribal inhabitants are known to have been in these islands much before the Portuguese started their trade in the East. In addition, as these tribes have ethnographic characteristics different from the African tribes and as the time that has elapsed, since such a ship-wreck could have taken place is too short for the change in their ethnographic features, this theory is untenable. Another theory explains the origin of these tribes by saying that in pre-historic times, the Andaman Islands formed one contiguous land mass with the mainland of Asia being joined to Cape Negaris through the present Preparis and Coco Islands and that some great cataclysm submerged a greater part of the land and separated these islands. It is contended that a

Negrito race then existed over an enormous extent of the country and the subsidence separated this race which developed in the different parts as distinct isolated tribes. The ethnographic affinity of the inhabitants of the Andaman islands, that is, the four tribes, with the Semangs of Malaya Peninsula and the Aetas of Philippines, which too were probably, at that time, attached to the same mainland as Andamans is, used to support this theory. This explanation of the origin of the four scheduled tribes of the Andaman islands can be considered to be more probable. All these tribes were variedly estimated between 8,000 and 5,000 souls around 1780s when the British first attempted to colonise these islands. As a result of contact with the advanced and civilised people, these tribes started dwindling very fast due to killings by the colonisers coupled with diseases and dissipation which resulted from such contacts.

The Nicobarese who inhabit the Nicobar Islands are completely different from the four tribes of the Andaman Islands. They are of the Mongoloid stock. Their origin is also as indefinite as that of the Andamanese tribes. Some believe that they may have come to these islands from some part of South East Asia. As in the case of the Andamanese tribes, the theory of a major subsidence of land whereby these Nicobarese were separated from the mainland of Asia can also be equally applicable to explain their origin. It is, however, undisputably true that for centuries they have remained isolated from other cultural influence and have as such now acquired an absolutely distinct identity. They are the only aboriginals in these islands who continue to sustain themselves with vigour and vitality and have been thriving as a living race. Shom Pens form another tribe which though distinct from the Nicobarese are of the Mongolian stock. They are found in Great Nicobar island.

Among the four tribes of Andaman Islands, the Andamanese paid the heaviest toll of their lives on account of their contacts with the early settlers of these islands. In 1858, their number was conservatively estimated near about 3,500. In 1901 their strength was depleted to 625 only. In 1971 they were found to be only 24 in all. They have largely been concentrated in Strait Island now. The Onges inhabit the island of Little Andaman. They also suffered grievously at the hands of the colonisers and early settlers. Their number was estimated as 672 in 1901 and in 1961 Census 129 of them were counted and their number was 112 in 1971 Census. The rest of the two tribes viz., the Jarawas and the Sentinelese have not been befriended so far. On the

whole the Jarawas inspite of various conciliatory gestures shown to them have continued to be hostile. They were also subjected to brutalities in the past on account of their aggressive behaviour but quite recently a break through has been possible in conciliating them partially. Shri Bakhtawar Singh, a police officer who is in charge of the Bush Police Force, has, with exemplary perseverance succeeded in contacting a group of the Jarawas on the west coast of the Middle Andamans. Between February and April 1974, not less than thrice, the Jarawas are reported to have appeared on the west coast of the Middle Andamans along with their families accepting gifts and requesting for more. The Jarawas on the western coast of South Andaman Island have yet to be contacted and they are still implacable. It is curious to know that Jarawas were the earliest to be contacted by the colonisers. When they were in occupation of the southern portion of South Andamans, Blair befriended this tribe as early as in 1790. In 1858 when the second settlement was established, these Jarawas were found to have been ousted from the vicinity of Port Blair harbour. When they found that other aboriginal tribes were being befriended by the 1858 settlement people, they began to entertain serious doubts against and fear of the settlers. They therefore became hostile and when the other tribes and settlers launched regular reprisals against and started inflicting severe punishment on them, the Jarawas became more hostile. There have been many encounters with the Jarawas since then in which many lives have been lost. Any Census of this tribe was an impossibility and continues to be so even now but even an estimate of the strength of the Jarawas in these circumstances has been baffling the authorities all along. In 1901 their estimated number was 468. In 1911 and 1921 each, their strength was estimated at 114 while in 1931 it was 70 only. They were estimated to be only 50 in the Census Report of 1951 although the possibility of a much larger number was not ruled out in that report. In 1961 their number was estimated at 500. Though I have no better knowledge about them yet I feel that the estimate of 500 in 1961 errs on the side of liberality. The area of their operation has since 1961 undergone sizeable shrinkage and a wandering tribe depending solely on forest and sea produce for their food should have about one square mile per head for their sustenance. With the Grand Andaman Trunk Road now piercing almost through the heart of their territory, their quondam habitat must have been upset both sizeably and adversely leaving still less area of operation free from disturbance. In these circumstances, I feel that the maximum number of Jarawas should not be more than 275. This figure admittedly is as arbitrary as the one estimating their number as 500 in 1961. The Sentinelese

who live in the north Sentinel Island are in fact an off-shoot of the Onge-Jarawa tribe but because they have remained isolated from other tribes for years, they have grown up as a distinct entity. Like the Jarawas, they too are hostile and various attempts to conciliate them have been so far of very little consequence, if not futile. Estimates of their population have also been made. From 1901 to 1921 they were estimated to be 117. In 1931 their number was estimated to be 50 only and this estimated figure was adopted for 1961 Census also. Although the area of the North Sentinel Island which is inhabited by the Sentinelese is 23.04 square miles, the criterion of one person per square mile in their case does not hold good as they occupy the entire island without any interference from out-siders and have unrestricted access to the forests and the sea. In the middle of March 1973 an exploratory expedition consisting of Commodore Rajkhowa, Naval Officer-in-Charge, Lieutenant Col. Khurana, Officer Commanding, 6/8 Gorkha Rifles, Shri R. S. Mann, Officer-in-charge, of the Anthropological Survey of India, Port Blair Station and some others including some Onges headed by Shri Har Mander Singh, Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands left by M. V. 'Tarmugli' for the North Sentinel Island. The party while on this expedition could count 35 Sentinelese with about 9 children fully armed with bows and arrows in an aggressive posture. On landing on this Island in the evening of the 16th March 1973, the party found no Sentinelese at the spot where in the morning of that day they had seen the 35 Sentinelese from a distance of about 150 yards. The party left some gifts for them in a hut but none of these were even touched by the Sentinelese as was discovered later on landing in that Island again the next day. In another attempt to locate some more Sentinelese, the party decided to have a round of the North Sentinel Island by M. V. 'Tarmugli' while the other boat 'Kubota' which accompanied M. V. 'Tarmugli' remained in anchor. After M.V. 'Tarmugli' had sailed towards the southern side the party saw from a distance of 200 yards 17 Sentinelese distributed in 5 outrigger canoes, 3 of the Sentinelese standing on a rock in the sea and aiming their bows at the approaching boat. Three of these were later on joined by two more. As the party did not take the Onges with them at that time, there was no possibility of any meaningful communication with the Sentinelese. It was, therefore, decided to let the Onges also join the party. With this formation consisting of Onges also, the party then saw 47 Sentinelese including men, women and children. These 47 Sentinelese are said to be different from the group of 35 people found a day earlier. In support of the fact that they were different, it is said that people left on board the 'Kobuto' communicated with the

party aboard the 'Tarmugli' as soon as the latter lifted the anchor that a large number of Sentinelese came out on the shore having more weapons than the previous group had. According to Shri Mann, the numerical strength of one group of the Sentinelese could be as big as of 47 persons in two different groups. He also believed that there could be some other groups of the same or of greater or smaller strength in the coastal areas or in the interior of the island which could not be explored by the party. It was also inferred that the Sentinelese are perhaps by nature not hostile as they are commonly known to be and that their resistance or reaction against intrusion into their territory by outsiders is quite in tune with normal behaviour in similar circumstances. Even civilised people either out of fear or in defence of life and property resort to force to avoid what they might deem as aggression by outsiders. As we have no better and more authentic account of their number than what this party has been able to indicate after seeing them from close distances, it will be useless to grope into the realm of conjecture about their numbers. I, therefore, assume their number as 82 for the 1971 Census also. From the foregoing account it should be clear that although some broad guidelines have been kept in mind while estimating the number of these two tribes, the process, by and large, lacks any scientific analysis and is, therefore, more or less arbitrary. But in the absence of any data, the estimates have, of necessity, to be accepted as the best. Beyond making an estimate of the population of these two tribes as has been done in the earlier Censuses also, no attempt has been possible to study the size, composition and other details of these two tribes. Their estimated population has also not been added to the total population figures of these islands and has, in fact, been totally ignored for all practical purposes.

With this background let us now look into the distribution of the Scheduled Tribes in this Union Territory, their growth rate and future trends.

Scheduled Tribes—Population in the Territory and in the Tahsils

It is but natural that there will be only particular sets of tribes in the Andaman group of islands and other particular sets of tribes in the Nicobar group of Islands. This uneven distribution of Scheduled Tribes is because of the residential restriction imposed by the Presidential Order. The following table gives the details of the Scheduled Tribes of these Islands. Figures in brackets show total estimated population of Jarawas and Sentinelese without sexwise or tahsilwise break up.

Table 8.1

Union Territory/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total			Andamanese			Onges		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	18,102	9,320	8,782	24	15	9	112	59	53
	Rural	18,099	9,318	8,781	21	13	8	112	59	53
	Urban	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangat Tahsil	Total	19	12	7	19	12	7	..	..	..
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	117	62	55	5	3	2	112	59	53
	Rural	114	60	54	2	1	1	112	59	53
	Urban	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	12,338	6,282	6,056	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	5,628	2,964	2,664	..	..	..	..	..	..

Union Territory/Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Jarawas		Sentinelese		Nicobarese		Shom Pens	
		P		P		P		P	
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
Total	Total	(275)	(82)	17,874	9,202	8,672	92	44	48
Rural	Rural	(275)	(82)	17,874	9,202	8,672	92	44	48
Urban	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diglipur Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayabunder Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangat Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Andaman Tahsil	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Car Nicobar Tahsil	Total	..	..	12,338	6,282	6,056	..	..	..
Nancowry Tahsil	Total	..	..	5,536	2,920	2,616	92	44	48

Notes : 1 There are no urban areas in Rangat, Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils.

2 No Scheduled Tribes were found in Diglipur and Mayabunder Tahsils during the Census of 1971.

3 Break up of the total estimated population of the Jarawas and Sentinelese by Tahsils is not available. The estimated population given in brackets has not been added to the total enumerated population of the Scheduled Tribes.

It will be clear from table 8.1 that the Andamanese tribes, as distinct from the Nicobarese and the Shom Pens have dwindled to a paltry figure of 493 (including the estimated population of the two tribes) from 1,882 estimated or counted in 1901, an appallingly high rate of fall indeed. Compared to 8,000 to 5,000 they were about 200 years ago, the present strength of these Scheduled Tribes is plainly infinitesimal. But the population of the Scheduled Tribes is mainly constituted of the Nicobarese who in 1971 number 17,874 and represent 98.74 per cent of the total enumerated tribal population of the islands. In 1961 they numbered 13,903 and their proportion to total tribal population of the islands was slightly less than now being 98.45 per cent. Nicobarese have shown a growth rate of 28.56 per cent which is higher than even the All India general population growth rate of 24.80 per cent. Obviously this tribe has been flourishing satisfactorily. Their growth rate is however lower than the Union Territory's growth rate of 81.17 per cent but this is not at all alarming as the Union Territory's growth rate is highly inflated due to immigration while the growth rate of Nicobarese is almost natural. They have a high sex ratio having 942 females per 1,000 males. Shom Pens who were 71 in 1961 are 92 in 1971 recording an increase of 29.58 per cent in a decade. They have the highest sex ratio having 1,091 females per 1,000 males. Among the Andamanese, there has been an increase from 19 in 1961 to 24 in 1971 in absolute numbers recording a growth rate of 26.32 per cent. Though this tribe has shown a small increase in absolute numbers yet their extinction is not far off. As it is, they have much of mixed blood and with a sex ratio of 600 females per 1,000 males and very few of the females being capable of being mothers, no more reproduction among them is possible. Among the Onges, the number has fallen from 129 in 1961 to 112 in 1971 recording a decrease of 13.18 per cent. Though numerically reduced, this tribe may be able to pick up with suitable ecological conditions and proper medical aid.

Compared with the all India proportion of 6.94 per cent of the Scheduled tribes to the total population of India, this Union Territory's proportion of Scheduled Tribes to total population is 15.72 per cent. In 1961 their proportion in this Union Territory was 22.22 per cent. The reduced proportion in 1971 is obviously due to increase in the non-Scheduled Tribes population mostly on account of immigration during the decade 1961-71. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes with 92.9 per cent of the total population there and Uttar Pradesh has the least proportion of Scheduled

Tribes with 0.2 per cent (excluding States/Union Territories having no population of Scheduled Tribes at all).

Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes

Let us now see the sex ratio among the various Scheduled Tribes. You already know that in the 1971 Census the general sex ratio in these islands was of 644. In other words, there are 644 females per 1,000 males here, and in 1961 there were 617 females per 1,000 males. Table 8.2 shows the sex ratio of the various tribes of these islands vis-a-vis the general sex ratio of this Union Territory as revealed from the 1971 Census. Comparative figures for 1961 have also been given.

Table 8.2

Scheduled Tribes	Sex Ratio	
	1971	1961
1	2	3
Andamanese	600	1,375
Onges	898	1,186
Jarawas	Not available	Not available
Sentinelese	Not available	Not available
Nicobarese	942	926
Shom Pens	1,091	1,088

Sex ratio in 1971 among all the Scheduled Tribes except the Andamanese is considerably higher than that of the general population. You will also notice that while the sex ratios of the general population, the Nicobarese and the Shom Pens have been slightly bettered during the decade 1961-71, those of the Andamanese and the Onges have declined appreciably. In the case of the Andamanese it has doubtless declined steeply.

Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes

The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes is far too low compared to that of the general population as a whole. The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes on the whole is 17.85

per cent, males having among them 24.14 per cent and females having among them 11.17 per cent as literates. In the rural areas the over all literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is 17.85 per cent, among males 24.14 per cent and among females 11.17 per cent. In the urban area of Port Blair only three Andamanese have been treated as constituting the Scheduled Tribes and among them only one Andamanese constituting 33.33 per cent of their total urban population was found literate. The lone literate male Andamanese represents 4.17 per cent of the total Andamanese population. 18.07 per cent of the total Nicobarese population in these islands is the literate proportion of Nicobarese population, males being 24.44 per cent and females 11.31 per cent. It will thus be seen that the over all general rate of 17.85 per cent literacy among all the Scheduled tribes combined compares very poorly with the general literacy rate of these islands which is 43.59 per cent. The rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes has, however, been worked out on the basis of the total Scheduled Tribes population (including age group 0-4). In 1961 the general literacy rate among all the scheduled tribes in these islands was 11.10 per cent. Obviously there has been an increase, though not very striking, in the literacy rate during the decade 1961-71. As there was no literate person among any other Scheduled Tribes in 1961, Nicobarese alone formed the literate population among the Scheduled Tribes and constituted 11.10 per cent of their total population. The corresponding proportion of Nicobarese literates in 1971 is 18.07 per cent of their total population. The Onges and the Shom Peas are entirely illiterate according to our standards of judgment. In case it is established that the Onges have a script of their own and they can read and write with understanding in their language, the situation might change and we might come across some literacy among them. The matter is, however, still under investigation.

Main Economic Activities among the Scheduled Tribes

In concluding this Chapter, let us briefly touch upon the occupational pursuits followed by the Scheduled Tribes in these islands. Out of the total Scheduled Tribe population of 18,102, only 5,315 persons are workers, that is, persons who are economically active. The proportion of workers among the Scheduled Tribes is thus 29.36 per cent only as against the proportion of 39.55 per cent of workers in the general population of these islands. The proportion of 70.64 per cent of persons among Scheduled Tribes being non-workers shows a very unhappy state of economy of the Scheduled Tribes. Considering

males and females separately, we find that 46.22 per cent males and 11.47 per cent females among the Scheduled Tribes are economically active. In the Union Territory as a whole, the corresponding proportion among males is 62.10 per cent and among females is 4.53 per cent. The old traditional occupation of the tribal community viz., rearing of livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities account for the highest proportion of workers among the scheduled tribes as out of 29.36 per cent, more than half that is 16.34 per cent of workers are engaged in these activities. The second important economic activity among them is household industry which has in its fold 8.34 per cent of workers. We will have occasion to deal with this subject in greater details in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 9

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

We have seen that in Census, division of people into two sexes or grouping them as literates and illiterates serves very useful purposes. Similarly people can also be divided into those who are economically active, that is, workers as we call them and those who are economically not active, that is, non-workers. Now how do we define those who are economically active or are workers and those who are non-workers? No universally acceptable definition of an economically active person has been consistently applied from Census to Census or from country to country. In each Census, there has been an attempt to improve upon this definition to conform to the internationally comparable picture of the working people and at the same time not to lose sight of the realities of the existing Indian economy which is hardly well organised. In our endeavour to find out the most ideal definition suiting our requirements, there has been, of necessity, a varying concept of a worker over the past decades. Quite naturally, therefore, the data pertaining to workers and non-workers of one Census cannot be strictly comparable with that of the next Census.

It was the opinion of experts that the 1961 definition of work was on the liberal side which exaggerated the participation rates. At that Census, a person was categorised basically as an economically active worker even if such a person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. In respect of seasonal work like agriculture or household industry, if a person had put in an hour's work a day during the major part of the working season, such a person was treated basically as an economically active worker. If a woman, for example, who is basically engaged in household chores, went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle, she was treated as engaged in cultivation. Similarly a full time student, if he sat for some time, however short the period might have been, in his father's shop even on a single day in a fortnight, he was also treated as an economically active worker notwithstanding his basic characteristics as a whole-time student. The sequence of questioning the economic activity at the 1961 Census was also

found to have a bias. These conceptual deficiencies of the 1961 Census were sought to be rectified by adopting a different approach at the 1971 Census. Accordingly a 'worker' was defined in the 1971 Census as a person "whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work". Every individual was asked what his/her main activity was, that is, how he/she engaged himself/herself mostly. If the main activity of a person was economic, he/she was classed as a worker but if his/her main activity was not economic, that is, if he/she returned himself/herself basically as not engaged in any economic activity, such a person was classed as a non-worker. For example, if a woman was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking food for her own family, she was treated in 1971 Census as a non-worker for her main activity even though she did some economic activity in her spare time. Similarly a full time student even if he participated in some gainful employment for a short while in the evening was treated at this Census as a non-worker for the main activity. This was done because their full time jobs respectively were that of a housewife and a full time student. In this Census, such work as contributed marginally to family income or work was categorised as secondary work. A clerk, on the other hand, whose main activity was to attend his office for the whole day but who was in addition a part time student in a college and attended evening classes there, was treated at this Census basically as a worker.

The question of determining what should be the reference period for regular work and seasonal work in the 1971 Census was also discussed elaborately to conform to reality. It was decided to treat one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work as the reference period. In other words for regular work such as trade, profession, service or business, an individual was classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the week prior to the date of enumeration. A person, who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, travel, holiday temporary break down or strike, was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have been employed but for his temporary absence on account of one or the other of these grounds. Now, there are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year. They are seasonal works such as cultivation, rearing of live-stock, plantation, some types of household industries etc. In all such seasonal types of activities;

a person's main activity in this Census was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It was likely that a person's main activity might be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other seasonal work which was attended to by him in the course of the year but he might be engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration. At the 1961 Census, the reference period was a fortnight for regular work and for seasonal work a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hour's work a day during the major part of the working season. You will perhaps now be in a better position to appreciate, as you will see later on, why the proportion of workers in 1961 was found to be higher than that found in 1971. The decline in the work participation rates in 1971 should in these circumstances not cause any alarm and any inferences on that account that the unemployment position has abnormally increased or those who were working previously have no work now would be unjustified and incorrect.

A person who merely received an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner, who did not have to work for receiving the income, was not treated as economically active unless the person was also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity was returned as the main activity of the individual. Thus those who returned their main activity as housewives, students, retired persons etc., though earning some money in their leisure time, were recorded in 1971 as non-workers, unlike what was done in 1961 on account of a different definition then adopted.

Categories of workers

Those who returned their main activity as workers were divided into nine categories according to the type of work they did. This categorisation was easily done on the basis of the details of work returned by the individuals through the enumeration slips. These nine categories were as given below :

Category I	.	.	.	Cultivator
Category II	.	.	.	Agricultural Labourer
Category III	.	.	.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities
Category IV	.	.	.	Mining and Quarrying

Category V(a) . . .	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs as Household Industry
Category V(b) . . .	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry
Category VI . . .	Construction
Category VII . . .	Trade and Commerce
Category VIII . . .	Transport, Storage and Communication
Category IX . . .	Other Services.

Categories of non-workers

Those who returned their main activity as non-workers were divided into seven broad categories as follows :

- (i) Persons basically engaged in unpaid household duties,
- (ii) Students,
- (iii) Retired persons or rentiers or persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which he does not have to work,
- (iv) Dependants such as infants or children not attending school or a permanently disabled person,
- (v) Beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work,
- (vi) Inmates of institutions such as convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, and
- (vii) Other non-workers who do not come under any of the foregoing six categories but are seeking work. This category mainly included such persons who were capable of work but at the time of the Census were seeking work.

Workers and non-workers—1961 and 1971

According to 1961 Census, 49.09 per cent of the total population was the working population. In the 1971 Census, this proportion was reduced to 39.55 per cent. Apparently, the variation shows an alarming decrease during the decade and one is likely to conclude that the figures indicate deprivation of employment

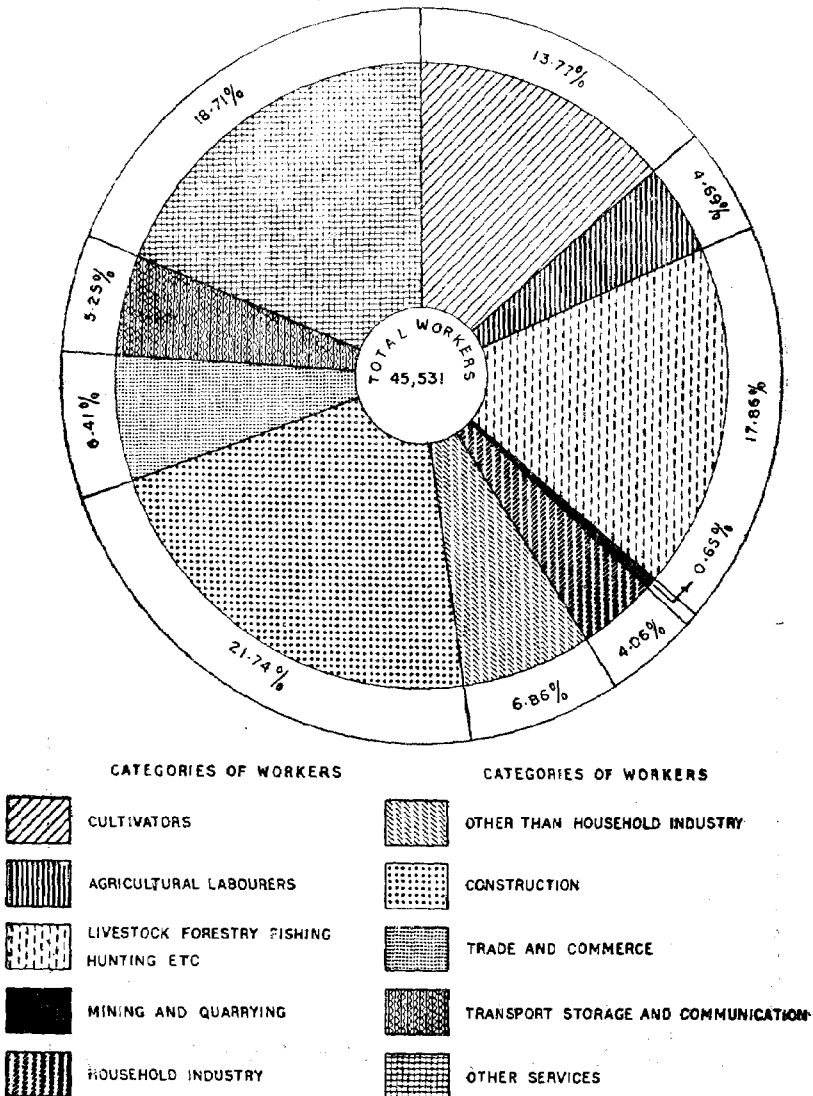
of even those who were in 1961 employed. But as already explained earlier, such a conclusion would be highly fallacious. Though it is customary to make comparisons with corresponding figures of workers and non-workers of earlier censuses, one should not lose sight of the note of caution already recorded earlier regarding the change in the concept and definition of 'worker'. As discussed earlier, at the 1961 Census, owing to the definition of the worker then adopted, a person making a marginal contribution to work even though such a person was basically a student or a house-wife was classified as a worker. This necessarily inflated the proportion of workers unrealistically. The data in the 1971 Census categories persons as workers or non-workers on the basis of their *main activity*. The secondary work, which may net marginal contribution to work, has not been taken into consideration in this data for the present. The variation between the proportion of female workers of 1961 and 1971 is still wider as in 1961, 18.75 per cent of females to total female population constituted the working force as against the corresponding figure of 4.53 per cent in 1971. On this score, the data of 1961 and 1971 are not strictly comparable. Even so, the following table shows the absolute numbers of workers and their percentages (within brackets) sex-wise to total, male and female population as found during 1961 and 1971.

Table 9.1

Year	Total		Males		Females	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	31,194 (49.09)	32,354 (50.91)	26,648 (67.80)	12,656 (32.20)	4,546 (18.75)	19,698 (81.25)
1971	45,531 (39.55)	69,602 (60.45)	43,487 (62.10)	26,500 (37.90)	2,044 (4.53)	43,062 (95.47)

Lest there should be any serious concern over the low percentage of the working people, let me caution you that the fact that 39.55 per cent of the population was found to be workers does in no way imply that the rest are all unemployed for want of opportunities. Among the rest, we have a host of persons who by reason of age, young or old, infirmity, pursuits of education etc., are ineligible to be employed and were also recorded as "non-workers."

WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES 1971



Workers under different categories

We have already explained the various categories of workers. Let us now see how these workers are distributed category-wise in these islands. The following table gives the details :

Table 9.2

Category of workers	No. of workers	Percent- age to total workers
1	2	3
Total workers	45,531	100.00
Category I	6,268	13.77
Category II	2,137	4.69
Category III	8,130	17.86
Category IV	294	0.65
Category V(a)	1,848	4.06
Category V(b)	3,125	6.86
Category VI	9,900	21.74
Category VII	2,919	6.41
Category VIII	2,390	5.25
Category IX	8,520	18.71

Cultivation (Category I), as will be clear from the above table, is not the principal means of livelihood in these islands. Construction (category VI) which includes construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, jetties, telegraph and telephone lines, water ways, reservoirs etc., accounts for the highest proportion of workers. Next come the workers in category IX (other services) which includes workers not otherwise classified such as government servants, personal service workers, Doctors, Lawyers, Social and Political Workers and the like. They constitute 18.71 per cent of the total workers. Category III involves 17.86 per cent of total workers and deals with Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations and allied activities. Categories V (a) and (b) regarding Manufacturing etc., combinedly account for 10.92 per cent of the workers. Trade and Commerce engages 6.41 per cent of the workers, Transport and Communication (category VIII) 5.25 per cent of workers and category II

(Agricultural Labourers) 4.69 per cent of the workers. Mining and Quarrying (category IV) is the least attractive of the industries in these islands having even less than 1 per cent of workers engaged therein.

Non-workers and their Categories

The non-workers form 60.45 per cent of the total population of these islands. In absolute numbers, they are 69,602 in a total population of 115,133. All these non-workers by and large depend upon the minority population of workers for their subsistence. As already mentioned earlier, all the non-workers are not economically inactive necessarily because of lack of opportunities. For example, those among them who are infants, infirm, permanently disabled persons etc. are not even fit enough to do any economic activity. The following table gives the break up of the numbers of the non-workers into seven categories :

Table 9.3

Category of non-worker	No. of workers	Percentage to total non- workers
1	2	3
Total non-workers	69,602	100.00
Full time students	17,911	25.73
Household duties	20,499	29.45
Dependants and Infants	30,330	43.58
Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means	222	0.32
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	29	0.04
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	29	0.04
Others	582	0.84

You will notice that out of every hundred non-workers, about 44 form the cadre of dependants and infants and about 26 are whole time students. 29 have household duties as their main activity. The rest form other categories of non-workers. 'Others' form even less than 1 per cent of non-workers. You will recall that 'others' formed the residual category of non-workers who

were not engaged in any work but were seeking work. The proportion of 'others' among non-workers may give at best only a very rough indication of the size of unemployment. It may be noted that as the 1971 Census made no attempt to find out the number of unemployed persons as such, the data on unemployment thrown out by the proportion of 'others' among the non-workers is subject to limitations and cannot therefore be very meaningful to gauge the extent of unemployment in these islands. 'Others', for example, did not take into its tally unemployed persons who were merely pursuing their studies in the absence of employment or those who were under-employed.

Proportion of workers and non-workers in Rural and Urban areas of the Union Territory Sex-wise break up

Table 9.4 gives a break up of the population in the rural and urban areas of this territory into workers and non-workers and also sex-wise.

Table 9.4

Particulars of population	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Number				Proportion (per cent) of worker and non-workers to total population		
		Total		Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
		2	3	4	5			
1						6	7	8
Total population	Persons		115,133	88,915	26,218	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Males		70,027	53,195	16,832	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Females		45,106	35,720	9,386	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total workers	Persons		45,531	33,786	11,745	39.55	38.00	44.80
	Males		43,487	32,331	11,156	62.10	60.78	66.28
	Females		2,044	1,455	589	4.53	4.07	6.28
Total non-workers	Persons		69,602	55,129	14,473	60.45	62.00	55.20
	Males		26,540	20,864	5,676	37.90	39.22	33.72
	Females		43,062	34,265	8,797	95.47	95.93	93.72

Out of the total working force of 45,531 persons, 33,786 persons in the rural areas (forming 74.20 per cent) and 11,745 persons in the urban area (forming 25.80 per cent) are workers. This proportion of workers between rural and urban areas follows closely the pattern of rural-urban distribution of the general population in these islands. Comparison of the proportions of the total urban working force to total urban population and the proportion of the total rural working force to total rural population, however, shows that the urban areas fares better than the rural areas.

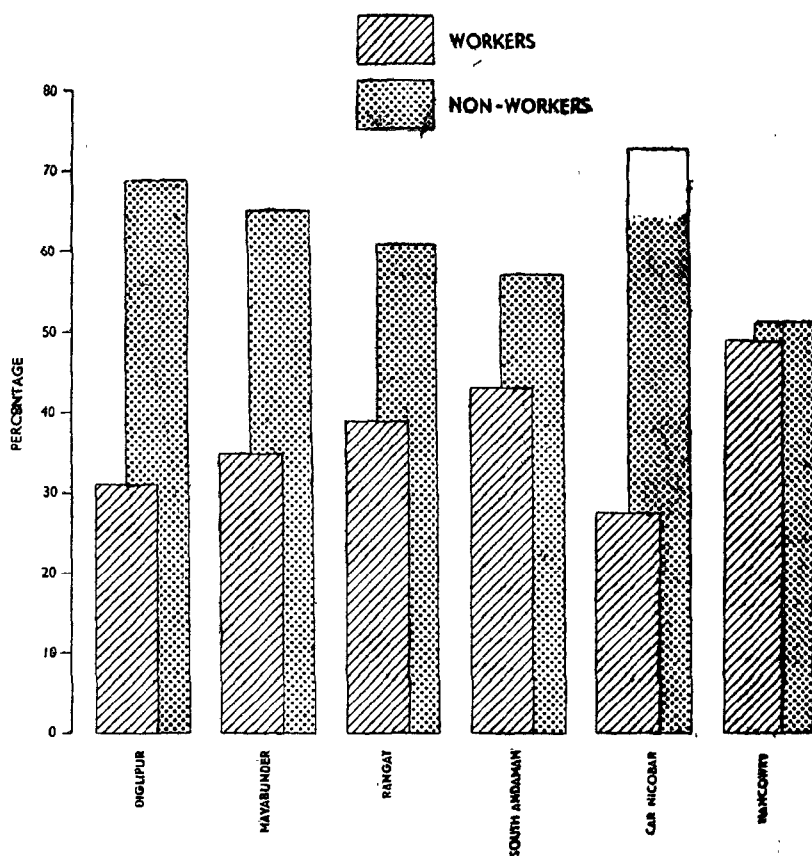
Sex-wise males numbering 32,331 in rural areas constitute a sizeable proportion of 95.69 per cent of the total working population of the rural areas. Similarly, 11,156 urban males form 94.99 per cent of the total urban working force. Female workers in the rural areas constitute 4.31 per cent of the total rural workers and female workers in the urban area form 5.01 per cent of the total urban workers.

In terms of the total rural population of the Union Territory, 60.78 per cent of the male population in the rural areas are workers; the rest, that is, 39.22 per cent are non-workers. Among the females, the workers in the rural areas constitute only 4.07 per cent of the total rural female population of the territory and the rest, that is, 95.93 per cent of the rural females are non-workers. In the urban area, that is, the town of Port Blair, the proportion of workers is higher. Limiting ourselves to total urban population of the Islands, 66.28 per cent of the males are workers while 33.72 per cent males are non-workers. Out of the urban female population, the proportion of workers is 6.28 per cent and the rest that is, 93.72 per cent of the urban females are non-workers.

Distribution of workers and non-workers in the Tahsils of this Union Territory

The analysis of the workers and non-workers from absolute figures at the Union Territory level shows that 39.55 per cent persons only are engaged in various economic activities out of which 37.77 per cent are males and 1.78 per cent are females. Among the Tahsils, Nancowry steals a march over South Andaman even. Nancowry has the highest proportion of economically active population viz., 48.99 per cent followed by South Andaman (43.05 per cent), Rangat (39.02 per cent), Mayabunder (34.85

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS (TAHSILWISE)



per cent), Diglipur (31.12 per cent) and Car Nicobar (27.64 per cent). These details are given for ready reference in table 9.5.

Table 9.5

Union Territory/Tahsil	Percentage of workers and non-workers to total population of Union Territory/Tahsil	
	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	39.55	60.45
Diglipur Tahsil	31.12	68.88
Mayabunder Tahsil	34.85	65.15
Rangat Tahsil	39.02	60.98
South Andaman Tahsil	43.05	56.95
Car Nicobar Tahsil	27.64	72.36
Nancowry Tahsil	48.99	51.01

The following table gives the proportions of male and female workers in the various tahsils of this Union Territory :

Table 9.6

Tahsil	Percentage of working population to total population of Tahsil		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Diglipur Tahsil	31.12	30.67	0.45
Mayabunder Tahsil	34.85	34.23	0.62
Rangat Tahsil	39.02	38.37	0.65
South Andaman Tahsil	43.05	41.64	1.41
Car Nicobar Tahsil	27.64	24.06	3.58
Nancowry Tahsil	48.99	42.65	6.34

Nancowry is topping others not only in having the highest overall total proportion of workers but also in having the highest male and female proportion. Among males, next to Nancowry is South Andaman followed by Rangat, Mayabunder, Diglipur and Car Nicobar in a descending order. Among females, next to Nancowry is Car Nicobar which is followed in a descending order by South Andaman, Rangat, Mayabunder and Diglipur. Data thrown up by table 9.6 may provoke you to think that there should be some correlation between the proportion of working population and the prosperity of an area. I am afraid I cannot vouchsafe such an inference but I do feel that a detailed study by experts into this aspect is certainly called for and may be quite interesting and revealing.

Distribution of working Population in the Tahsils by Categories of workers

In Table 9.2 we gave you details of workers under different categories for the Union Territory as a whole. Let us now analyse the relative proportions of workers in the Tahsils as also of the different categories of the workers therein. In table 9.7 we have given the category-wise distribution of the working population for the Tahsils as revealed from the 1971 Census.

Table 9.7

Union Territory/Tahsil	Percentage of workers in each category to total workers										
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR											
ISLANDS	13.77	4.69	17.86	0.65	4.06	6.86	21.74	6.41	5.25	18.71	
Diglipur Tahsil	47.13	16.29	6.21	..	0.81	0.48	15.64	2.75	0.34	10.35	
Mayabunder Tahsil	37.36	6.22	7.99	0.78	1.19	0.17	25.70	4.45	1.29	14.85	
Rangat Tahsil	21.20	4.52	26.25	..	0.99	11.85	20.34	4.56	1.14	9.15	
South Tahsil	9.39	4.58	11.10	1.04	0.82	8.80	23.52	7.73	8.18	24.84	
Car Nicobar Tahsil	..	..	52.89	..	13.83	0.59	13.26	6.11	1.34	11.98	
Nancowry Tahsil	2.05	0.40	32.39	..	25.04	2.37	21.76	5.03	2.53	8.43	

Category I : Cultivator

This category includes all persons who are engaged in cultivation by themselves or by supervision or direction in their capacity as owners of land, lessees or tenants. In the Union Territory as a whole, cultivation is not the principal economic activity. The proportion of cultivators in the territory to the total working population is 13.77 per cent only. In the Tahsils, the proportion varies, the highest being in Diglipur followed by Mayabunder, Rangat and South Andaman and the lowest being in Nancowry. Car Nicobar has no cultivators at all. While in Diglipur and Mayabunder, cultivators occupy the most predominant category of workers among all other categories of workers, it is not so in the case of Rangat and South Andaman. In Rangat and South Andaman, they relatively occupy second and fourth positions respectively. In the rural areas of South Andaman, their proportion is 16.65 per cent and in the urban area of this tahsil their proportion is 0.59 per cent of the total workers respectively. Car Nicobar has returned no cultivators as the people there are mostly engaged in plantation work.

Category II : Agricultural Labourer

The proportion of this category of workers to the total number of workers in the Union Territory is 4.69. Except in Diglipur which has 16.29 per cent of workers of this category and Car Nicobar which has no agricultural labourers, the variation in their proportion in the tahsils of Mayabunder, Rangat and South Andaman is slight. Nancowry has, however, the smallest proportion of workers of this category.

Category III : Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

This category accounts for 17.86 per cent of the total workers. Car Nicobar and Nancowry with a sizeable population of Nicobarese abound in coconut plantations. In fact coconut is the principal means of livelihood of the Nicobarese and their pets. In Nancowry in addition to coconut plantation, rubber plantation has contributed to inflate the proportion of workers of this category. All other Tahsils except Rangat have, however, small proportions of workers of this category. In Rangat, more than one quarter of the workers belong to this category. This is because of a large number of workers in this tahsil being engaged in forestry and logging including planting, replanting, conservation of forests, logging, felling and cutting of trees etc.

Category IV : Mining and Quarrying

In the absence of any mines in these islands, the work under this category is generally confined to quarrying of stone and sand. This category accounts for a very negligible proportion of workers, that is, 0.65 per cent of total workers in the Union Territory as a whole. The only tahsils where some workers under this category are found are Mayabunder (0.78 per cent of total workers in the tahsil) and South Andaman (1.04 per cent of total workers in the tahsil). Quarrying of stone and sand is done mainly for construction of buildings, roads and jetties etc. This does not mean that no constructional activities of the type referred to are being undertaken in other tahsils. The absence of workers of this category in such tahsils may be due to their main activity being other than quarrying, such as construction which is included in Category VI.

Category V(a) : Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry

For a person whose main activity was returned as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, pottery manufacturing, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it was to be ascertained if it was a household industry. A Household Industry has been defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household. In these islands majority of workers under this category are engaged in manufacturing of food products such as copra processing, while some others are engaged in manufacturing of all types of garments including wearing apparels such as tailoring, manufacturing of jewellery and related articles and manufacturing of wooden furniture and fixtures.

4.06 per cent of workers to total workers in these islands are under this category. In the various tahsils of Andaman group of Islands, the proportion of workers of this category is almost uniform. The highest proportion of workers under this category

is bagged by Nancowry Tahsil (25.04 per cent) followed by Car Nicobar Tahsil (13.83 per cent). Except for Mayabunder, the rest have even less than 1 per cent of workers to total workers under this category.

Out of 1,848 workers engaged in household industry in these islands, 1,001 are in Nancowry and 516 are in Car Nicobar. They are mostly engaged in copra making as already stated earlier.

Category V(b) : Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry

You have known one set of workers of similar type under the preceding category (household industry). Workers under that category together with those under this category comprise the total working force in the industrial sector. This category includes manufacturing of food products, beverages, cotton textiles, wool, silk and synthetic fibre, textile products, manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture, etc., paper, paper-products, printing, leather goods, rubber, plastic, petroleum, chemicals, machinery, electric goods etc., not at household industry. In short, this category includes all kinds of manufacturing and processing, servicing and repairs other than at household industry and the proportion of workers under this and the previous category can give us an idea of the extent of industrialisation in these islands. The pressure of industrial atmosphere of these islands as measured by this barometer of the proportion of workers is of course weak. Workers under this category represent only 6.86 per cent of total workers. If the proportion of workers of category V(a) is also added to this, even then it does not take us farther than 10.92 per cent. In other words, there are about 11 industrial workers (both at household industry and other than household industry) out of 100 workers of all types in this Union Territory. Workers engaged in the manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products, sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of match splints, wooden furniture etc., chiefly comprise the working force under this category in these islands. Among the Tahsils, Rangat leads the others with 11.85 per cent of the total workers coming under this industrial category. This has been possible because of two private plywood and veneer factories at Bakultala and Long Island and one government saw mill at Betapur in this Tahsil. South Andaman Tahsil which closely follows Rangat has 8.80 per cent of its total workers coming under this category. Here again, government and private saw mills, Match Splint Factory, Private Plywood Factory at

Bamboo-flat, manufacturing of wearing apparel such as tailoring work, manufacturing of wooden furniture, manufacturing of bakery products, printing and publishing work and other repair and servicing work have been largely responsible for the comparatively better proportion of workers under this category. There is no significant proportion of workers of this category in the rest of the Tahsils.

Category VI : Construction

Out of 45,331 total workers, 9,900 persons are engaged in different types of constructions in these islands. The contribution of workers under this category to total working population in these islands as a whole is the highest being 21.74 per cent. The proportion of workers in this category, however, varies from tahsil to tahsil. While Rangat and Nancowry Tahsils have almost the same proportion of workers under this category as the Union Territory as a whole, Mayabunder and South Andaman Tahsils have higher proportions than the Union Territory's proportion. Diglipur and Car Nicobar have less proportion of construction workers than the Union Territory's average. Although construction workers claim the highest proportion of workers in the Union Territory as a whole, in no Tahsil individually construction workers can lay similar claim of supremacy.

Category VII : Trade and Commerce

Trade and Commerce is an important sector of economy but the proportion of workers under this category is not very significant. The Union Territory's proportion of workers under this category is 6.41 per cent. The degree of variation in the various tahsils is also not wide except in Diglipur. South Andaman is ahead of all other Tahsils as it is definitely more advanced and has all the facilities of transport and communications. This Tahsil in addition has the town of Port Blair in its fold and the town is the principal seat of administration, defence services and trade and commerce. This tahsil deals in wholesale trade in foodstuff, wood, petrol, mobil oil and allied products, paints, cloth, besides retail trade in almost everything relating to foodstuff, vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, sweetmeats, bakery products and pan, bidi, cigarettes, textiles, fuel and other household utilities. It also has a number of eating places and tea and snack shops. After South Andaman, trade and commerce is relatively pronounced in Car Nicobar and Nancowry Tahsils. Both these Tahsils have by and large retail trade in copra and arecanuts and have some eating places and other shops as well to

form the proportion of workers under this category. In the other three tahsils of Diglipur, Mayabunder and Rangat, there is not much trade and commerce of any special type. The ordinary shops dealing in wholesale or retail articles of foodstuff and other articles of household utility and some eating places in varying numbers and sizes contribute to the formation of workers under this category in these tahsils.

Category VIII : Transport, Storage and Communications

This category includes services relating to land and water and also air transport of men and materials and storage of goods and foodstuffs etc., and forms 5.25 per cent of the total workers of these islands. A number of factors generally contribute to augment workers under this category. Among them, industrial, trade and commercial activities, good means of transport and communications including postal, telegraphic etc., are by far the most important. South Andaman is the only tahsil with a commanding position having 8.18 per cent of workers under this category. The proportion of workers under this category in other tahsils is so low that the variations hardly merit any detailed discussions. Development of facilities of transport, storage and communications in South Andaman and lack of such facilities in others have given respectively high or low proportions of workers under this category to each.

Category IX : Other Services

This category has in its fold all workers engaged in community, social and personal services. Doctors, government officials, teachers, musicians, social workers, domestic servants, barbers, bankers, dhobies etc., come under this category. South Andaman tahsil among all the tahsils has the highest proportion of workers of this category. This is quite natural as financial, business, legal, public administrative and defence services as well as educational, scientific, research, medical, recreational, cultural and personal services are mostly concentrated in the urban areas and Port Blair town, the only urban area of this Union Territory, is part of South Andaman Tahsil itself. Besides, Port Blair is the headquarters of the Administration which fact also contributes to the concentration of services of these types in this town. Lack or dearth of services of these types in other tahsils is responsible for lower proportions in those tahsils.

Main Activities of Scheduled Tribes

We have so far discussed the general pattern of main activities of the entire working force in these islands. It will be

worthwhile now to focus our attention on the main activities of the Scheduled Tribes of these islands. We had briefly touched upon this aspect in the preceding chapter also. The following table gives the distribution of the enumerated population of Scheduled Tribes vis-a-vis workers and non-workers among them :

Table 9.8

Nature of population	Total population	Total workers	Workers (Percentage to total population)	Non-workers (percentage to total population)
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Tribes . . .	18,102	5,315	29.36	70.64
General Population. . .	115,133	45,531	39.55	60.45

Out of the total Scheduled Tribes population of 18,102, only 5,315 persons are workers. The proportion of workers among the scheduled tribes is thus 29.36 per cent only as against the proportion of 39.55 per cent workers among the general population. 70.64 per cent persons among the Scheduled Tribes are non-workers. Obviously, much leeway has to be made by this section of the society to come up at par with the general working force. How is the Scheduled Tribes working force distributed into different categories will be revealed by the following table :

Table 9.9

Category of workers	No. of Scheduled Tribe workers	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe workers
1	2	3
Total workers	5,315	100.00
I As cultivators	2	0.0

Table 9.9—Concl'd.

1	2	3
II As Agricultural Labourers	3	0.06
III In Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations etc.	2,958	55.65
IV In Mining and Quarrying	..	—
V In Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
(a) Household Industry	1,509	28.39
(b) Other than Household Industry	63	1.19
VI In Construction	215	4.07
VII In Trade and Commerce	266	5.00
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	10	0.19
IX In other services	289	5.44

Category III absorbs the majority of workers as 55.65 per cent of workers to total number of workers are engaged in the traditional occupation of plantation etc. 28.39 per cent of the workers are engaged in Household Industry which is the second most important economic activity among them. Thus 84, out of every 100 Scheduled Tribe workers, are engaged in these two categories III and V(a). The representation of Scheduled Tribe workers in the remaining seven categories at 15.96 per cent shows that the Scheduled Tribes have not been contributing adequately to the other sectors of the economy. While the Onges, Shom Pens and the Andamanese are either shy, unskilled or appear to have little aptitude for work in these particular spheres, more extensive participation by the Nicobarese in these activities is obviously necessary. Lack of enterprise and feeling of contentment with what they have, coupled with the desire to stay at home, are generally responsible for their poor representation in these activities.

Male and Female workers among Scheduled Tribes with their categories

Table 9.10 shows the distribution of male and female workers among Scheduled Tribes categorywise.

Table 9.10

Persons/Males/Females	Total workers		Categories of workers with their proportion (percentage to total workers)							
	Total	Rural	Urban	I	II	III	IV			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Persons	5,315	5,314	1	0.04	0.06	55.65	..			
Males	4,308	4,307	1	0.05	0.07	56.04	..			
Females	1,007	1,007	..	..	..	54.02	..			

Persons/Males/Females	Categories of workers with their proportion (percentage to total workers)								
	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
1	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Persons	28.39	1.19	4.04	5.00	0.19	5.44			
Males	25.32	1.44	4.99	6.13	0.23	5.73			
Females	41.51	0.10	..	0.20	..	4.17			

There is not much variation between the overall proportion of workers among the Scheduled Tribes in various categories and the proportion of male workers among them. Female workers are conspicuously absent in categories I, II, VI, and VIII. Males and Females alike do not participate in work relating to category IV. This table also shows that in the urban area there is only one male member of the Scheduled Tribes who is a worker. It may appear wrong on the face of it as a few Nicobarese have been working in the town, such as those who are working in the Police Organisation. The fact is that Police Lines where these Nicobarese work is not included in the town as it forms part of village Nayagaon which is in rural area. Besides, Nicobarese who are resident in any area outside the Nicobar group of Islands have not been treated as Nicobarese in view of the area restriction incorporated in the Presidential Order defining the Scheduled Tribe of Nicobarese and the Nicobarese living in the town of Port Blair or any other island in the Andaman group will therefore be precluded from being treated as members of the Scheduled Tribe.

Various Scheduled Tribes and the work they do

Andamanese : Out of 24 Andamanese, only 2 are workers. Both of them are males and are engaged in other services (category IX). The workers and non-workers ratio is thus 8.33 per cent and 91.67 per cent to total population respectively. All females are non-workers.

Onges : Out of a total population of 112 Onges, 87 are workers, 49 being males and 38 being females. The proportion of workers to total population is 77.68 per cent. Two of them, one male and one female Onges (representing 1.79 per cent of the total population) are engaged in other services (category IX). 85 persons, that is, 75.89 per cent of the total population are engaged in work relating to category III, which in their case generally means hunting and fishing etc. The rest, that is, 25 persons or 22.32 per cent are non workers. Among non-workers, 10 are males and 15 females.

Nicobarese : Out of 17,874 Nicobarese, 4,231 males and 966 females are workers. The proportion of workers among them to total population is 29.08 per cent. Except for category IV, they are engaged in varying degrees in activities included in categories I to IX. The non-workers among them are 12,677 persons, 4,971 males and 7,706 females. The proportion of non-

workers to total population of Nicobarese is 70.92 per cent. The various categories of workers among them along with their numbers and proportions to total workers is given as follows:

Categories	No. of workers	Proportion (per cent) of workers to total population
1	2	3
Category I	2	0.01
Category II	3	0.02
Category III	2,845	15.92
Category IV	..	..
Category V(a)	1,508	8.44
Category V(b)	63	0.35
Category VI	215	1.20
Category VII	266	1.49
Category VIII	10	0.06
Category IX	285	1.59
All Categories	5,197	29.08

Categories III Plantation etc., and category V(a) Household Industry have the highest proportion of Nicobarese workers. Category IX Other Services, category VII Trade and Commerce and category VI Construction in a descending order keep the Nicobarese economically occupied. In other sectors their participation is no more than nominal. The single most important cash crop which is the life-blood of the Nicobarese is coconut. It gives them work as plantation workers in the fields, as household industry in processing copras, as trade and commerce in selling their produce to the two important companies namely Nancowry Trading Company and Nicobar Commercial Company, through their cooperative societies called the 'Fenam Henango'. These institutions also give them employment to make them eligible to be categorised in category IX. Areca-nut is another important cash crop grown in the Nicobar group of Islands but it appears that the Nicobarese have returned coconut plantation and other work related thereto or its produce as the more important main economic activity.

CHAPTER 10

EPILOGUE

In the preceding chapters of this book, you had occasion to familiarise yourself with the various facets of the population of this Union Territory. You must have seen the forte and foibles in its growth, sex ratio, literacy, economy and occupations. While it will not be of much advantage to be over-jubilant on our achievements and gains, it will certainly be profitable to make a note of our failures and losses which have come to light as a result of the stocktaking done by the Census of 1971. Let us mend our pace and effect improvements wherever indicated. 1981 Census is looming large on the horizon and beckoning us to be ready for a fresh reckoning of our achievements and disappointments. Time is fleeting out. Let us, therefore, rise to the occasion before it is too late.

In retrospect, when we look back, we find that we are a tiny centrally administered territory spread over a lebensraum extending to 8,293 square kilometres which accounts for 0.25 per cent of the total land area of our country. Among all the States and Union Territories, we occupy twenty-third rank and among the Union Territories alone we are second in the matter of land area. Our population consisting of 115,133 persons is too small to be compared with any of the States of India. Among the Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (now Lakshdweep) alone are less populated than our Union Territory. We form 0.02 per cent of India's total population. In population, our rank is twenty-seventh in India and only the two Union Territories just referred to rank below us. Despite the pigmy size and small population of this territory, its strategic importance to the country is great. The tiny islands of this Union Territory sprawling in the Bay of Bengal are dependable and watchful sentinels on an important gate-way of India through the sea.

There are hundreds of islands in this territory but only 37 including North Sentinel and Chatham are inhabited. The rest are full of dense forests or otherwise not habitable. The

density of population is consequently low. The average density has, however, gone up to 14 persons per square kilometre in 1971 from 8 persons per square kilometre in 1961. The density of 14 compared to Delhi's 2,738 which has only 1,485 Km² of land area or the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' 994 which has the smallest land area of 32 Km² in India is exceptionally low and is, in fact, with the exception of Arunachal Pradesh, the lowest of all States and Union Territories of India. It can be argued that the potentialities of these islands have not yet been fully exploited and there is considerable scope for further colonisation after clearing of forests. On the other hand the fact that the climate, rain-fall, soil protection etc., of these islands depend largely on its tropical forests cannot be disregarded. The extent to which settlement of people may be possible has, therefore, its own limitations.

Out of 115,133 persons who constitute the entire population of these islands, there are 70,027 males and 45,106 females. The imbalance in sex ratio continues although the sex ratio has slightly improved from 617 in 1961 to 644 in 1971. There is thus even now a deficiency of 356 females per 1,000 males. This deficiency is largely due to sizeable in-migration in search of gainful work by the male population leaving their families on the mainland. However, the sex ratio of the original inhabitants, that is, of the Scheduled Tribes is, with the exception of the Andamanese, more balanced. While the Andamanese have only 600 females per 1,000 males, the Onges have a sex ratio of 898, the Nicobarese have a sex ratio of 942 and the Shom Pens have the highest of all, that is, 1,091 females per 1,000 males. We have unfortunately no knowledge about the sex ratios among the Jarawas and the Sentinelese.

The population of this territory is 77 per cent rural and 23 per cent urban. There has been very little improvement in the spread of urbanisation in these islands. In 1961, the proportion of urban population was 22.15 per cent of the total population. There has been a very marginal increase in this regard in 1971. The proportion of the urban population is 22.77 per cent of the total population of 1971. No new towns have been added since 1951. The only town that we have since 1951 is Port Blair. As it is, the pace of urbanisation has been slow in our country and it is slower in this territory. The country's proportion of urban population to total population is 19.91 per cent. The percentage of urban population in this territory is certainly higher than that of the country and many

other States and Union Territories. This is not because we are highly urbanised but because the rest of the territory is very thinly populated. Urbanisation has generally been equated with progress as urban centres are centres of work, education, trade and services. Slow pace of urbanisation is indicative of slow progress. Urban planning, therefore, needs greater attention. The town of Port Blair was categorised as Class V in 1951 and as Class IV in 1961 on the basis of its population. In 1971, however, it has risen to Class III. For further expansion of its population, more rural area will obviously have to be brought into its fold. By 1981, more places might qualify for being treated as urban areas in their own rights and planning in those areas right from now will be useful.

This territory has 390 inhabited census villages comprising both cadastrally surveyed and unsurveyed villages and forest, Bush Police, P.W.D. camps etc. There are no villages with a population of 5,000 and over in this territory. Nearly 68.2 per cent villages have less than 200 population, 18.5 per cent villages are in the range of 200-499 population, 8.2 per cent in the population range of 500-999, 4.9 per cent in the population range of 1,000-1,999 and only one village representing 0.2 per cent in the range of 2,000-4,999. Most of the tahsils of this territory have small-sized villages which fact shows the scattered nature of rural population of these islands. This is necessary also to enable the rural people to look after their fields and plantations easily during the rainy season which lasts for a major portion of the year when communications from distant places become difficult. Average number of persons per inhabited village in this territory is 228 which is higher than that of Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh but is lower than that of all other States and Union Territories.

After independence the population of these islands has increased fourfold. The decade 1941-1951, however, recorded a fall in population due to large-scale evacuation of people consequent upon the closure of the Penal Settlement here. The decade 1951-1961 has recorded the highest growth rate of 105.19 per cent when a large number of settlers came to the islands and a lot of labour was imported. Compare this with the corresponding growth rate of 52.44 per cent of the capital of India—slightly less than half that of this Union Territory. 1961-1971 also recorded a high growth rate of 81.17 per cent. This growth rate has been brought about by the net effect of three factors namely fertility, mortality and migration. Among these

components of population growth, migration alone is largely responsible for such a high growth rate of population in these islands. There has been an increase of 51,585 persons in the population during the decade ending with 1971. How many migrants from outside these islands actually contributed to the increase during these ten years cannot be very accurately indicated. We, however, find that the total number of migrants whose last residence was either outside these islands or within these islands at a place other than the place of enumeration but in either case whose duration of residence at the place of enumeration in these islands was less than 10 years in 1971 is 47,193. Out of these, 23,446 are persons whose last residence was outside these islands. If we deduct the figure of 23,446 (migrants having last residence outside these islands) from the figure of 51,585 (actual increase during the decade), we can perhaps get a broad indication of the natural increase of population during the decade 1961-71. Such a figure works out to 28,139 persons. If this is the natural increase in population during the decade, we find that 44.3 per cent is the natural increase during the decade. In other words, 4.4 per cent is the natural growth rate per year. Supposing that this growth rate does not undergo any change till 1986, our population in 1981 shall be of the order of 184,891 and in 1986 it shall increase to 229,306. It may be mentioned that this increase in population does not take into account the net migration figures in these islands upto these years. The growth rate of 4.4 per cent, however, appears to be on the higher side and it is possible that many more persons who migrated into this territory should have been included in the category of migrants from outside these islands such as those who first stayed say at Port Blair for some time after migrating from outside this territory but later on shifted to other places during a period of 10 years prior to 1971 and were enumerated at the place to which they shifted during 1971. Although such persons are essentially migrants and not very different from those whose place of last residence was outside these islands, they have been categorised with all those persons whose place of last residence was within this territory and were enumerated at a place in this territory other than the place of their last residence. This category thus includes both types of persons namely those who were living at the place of last residence for almost all their lives but shifted elsewhere in these islands before the enumeration as well as recent arrivals say of less than 10 years duration at the place of last residence but who shifted elsewhere in these islands before the enumeration in 1971. There are

23,747 persons of the latter category and all of them have resided at the place of enumeration for less than 10 years. It is next to impossible to sift out the number of migrants from outside from this figure of 23,747 and add the same to the figure of migrants whose place of last residence was outside these islands. In view of this difficulty, the deduction of the actually correct figure of migrants from outside from the figure of actual increase of population during the decade 1961-71 to find out the natural increase in population has not been possible and the possibility of having a good number of such persons in this category cannot be ruled out. If such persons can be added to the figure of 23,446, it is possible that the natural growth rate of 4.4 per cent per annum will be substantially reduced. There are no reliable statistics about births and deaths during the last decade or prior to that period to enable us to determine the annual growth rate. According to the Sample Registration, the birth rate and death rate for 1971 work out to 32.04 and 5.58 respectively. In other words, 32 births and 6 deaths per 1,000 persons took place on an average annually in 1971 in these islands. The average actual natural growth rate thus was 26 per 1,000 persons or 2.6 per cent per year. You can yourself see the difference between the growth rate of 4.4 per cent per annum as deduced earlier and that of 2.6 per cent per annum obtained on the basis of Sample Registration. The projections made about the population in 1981 and 1986, therefore, suffer from serious limitations and in view of the difficulty in having any reasonable guess about the future magnitude of migration, the population projections are all the more unsatisfactory and to that extent are unreliable. According to the Report on the Projections worked out under the guidance of the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission, the projection of population by sex as on 1st March, July and October of 1981 is as follows:

Date	Projected population			Growth rate
	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1st March 1981	83,839	54,166	138,005	2.7
1st July 1981	84,638	54,682	139,320	2.8
1st October 1981	85,237	55,070	140,307	2.8

According to the same report, the projected population of this territory in 1986 is 156,415 persons consisting of 94,846 males, 61,569 females with a growth rate of 2.5 per cent. How far these projections will stand the test of reality is of course unknown as the projections made for 1971 fell far short of the actual population found in the 1971 Census, and the 1971 population has already exceeded that projected for 1975.

We may next see the trend of literacy rates in the population of these islands. Out of a total population of 115,133, only 50,191 persons forming 43.59 per cent of total population were found literate. This total population on which the percentage of literates was calculated included children in the age group of 0—4. As children of the age group 0—4 are not expected to read and write with understanding—a prerequisite for being treated as a literate—they should be excluded from the total population to work out the effective rate of literacy. Having done so, we find that the percentage of literacy is 51.15. This is certainly quite high compared with many of the States and Union territories. Compared with 1961, there has been a steep increase of 27.65 per cent in the literacy rate. Among the females, the increase in literacy rate is more striking being 56.03 per cent during the decade. Rural females have overtaken urban females by recording a higher rate of increase i.e., 67.07 per cent as against 38.28 per cent in the urban area. Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is obviously very low. The Shom Pens and the Onges are completely illiterate. Among the Andamanese, only one person is literate. Nicobarese are literate to the extent of 18.07 per cent of their total population. Among the males 24.44 per cent and among the females 11.31 per cent of the respective total population of males and female Nicobarese are literate. We have to aim at increasing not only the proportion of literates in the general population but have to put in extra efforts on planning removal of illiteracy from the Scheduled Tribes in general and the Nicobarese in particular.

From the data of economically active population, we find that only two-fifths of our population or 39.55 per cent persons are engaged in various economic activities. Out of this, 37.77 per cent are males and 1.70 per cent are females. Three-fifths of the population or 60.45 per cent persons are non-workers having no economic activity as their main occupation. Majority of them are mainly occupied as housewives and students.

Workers on the whole are mostly engaged in Category VI Construction followed by Category IX Other Services, Category III Plantation etc., and Category I Cultivation in a descending order. In the rural areas, the order of occupation of people in various categories is slightly different. Category VI continues to absorb the highest proportion of rural workers followed by Category III, Category I and Category IX. In the urban areas, Category IX involves the highest proportion of workers. It is followed by workers in Categories VI, VIII and VII in that order. Among the weaker sections of the Islands' population, the proportion of workers to their total population is even less (29.36 per cent) than the total proportion of the working force of this territory (39.55 per cent). Category III has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe workers. Category V(a) claims the next highest proportion of workers among them. Majority of the workers among the Scheduled Tribes are in the rural areas. In the urban area, there is only one Andamanese worker. Ameliorating their economic conditions so as to bring the standard of their living at par at least with that of the general population is a constitutional responsibility of the State and obviously much has to be done towards that end.

In this epitome, some salient features of the 1971 Census have been shown. Doubtless, the phenomenally high rate of growth of our population, high dependency ratio, wide extent of unemployment and lack of proper means for exploiting whatever meagre resources we have, are some of the chief obstacles in our road to progress. A well co-ordinated programme or planned development as has been drawn for the Fifth Five Year Plan period will, no doubt, bring about an improvement in the standard of living of the people, their education, health and occupational pursuits and various other directions but still much will remain to be done as vigorous efforts have to be made in many directions and many more years are needed to achieve the objectives. The next population count will be in 1981 and the data it would furnish will give us proper guidance for a still better socio-economic planning for the future. As you must indeed be interested in the rapid all-round development of this Union Territory, you will, I trust, give your fullest cooperation in conducting the next decennial Census.

**LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
AS ON 25-11-76**

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4

AGRA

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi. | (Reg.) |
| 2. Wedhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines. | (Reg.) |
| 3. Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra. | (Rest.) |
| 4. Asa Ram Baldeo Das & Sons, Bagh, Muzaffarnagar. | (Rest.) |
| 5. Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi. | (Rest.) |

AHMEDABAD

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 6. Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road. | (Rest.) |
| 7. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163. | (Reg.) |
| 8. New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge. | (Reg.) |
| 9. Sasta Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kava, Relief Road. | (Rest.) |
| 10. Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath. | (Rest.) |
| 11. Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura. | (Rest.) |
| 12. Himanshu Book Co., 10, Mission Market, Nr. Gujarat College. | (Rest.) |
| 13. Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali. | (Rest.) |
| 14. Dinesh Book House, Madalpur. | (Rest.) |

AHMEDNAGAR

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 15. Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Rest.) |
|--|---------|

AJMER

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 16. Book Land, 663, Madar Gate. | (Reg.) |
| 17. Rajputana Book House, Station Road. | (Reg.) |

ALIGARH

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 18. Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market. | (Reg.) |
| 19. New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market. | (Rest.) |
| 20. Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate. | (Rest.) |

ALLAHABAD

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 21. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road. | (Reg.) |
| 22. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4. | (Reg.) |
| 23. Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road. | (Reg.) |
| 24. Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road. | (Reg.) |
| 25. University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road | (Reg.) |
| 26. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. | (Rest.) |
| 27. Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony. | (Rest.) |
| 28. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road. | (Rest.) |
| 29. S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop. | (Reg.) |
| 30. New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road. | (Reg.) |
| 31. Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg. | (Rest.) |

(i)

(ii)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AMBALA CANTT.			
	32.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR			
	33.	Amar Nath and Sons, Near P.O Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	34.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
	35.	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND			
	36.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR			
	37.	Sri Vani Stores, Kamla Nagar.	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD			
	38.	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH			
	39.	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate.	(Rest.)
BALDEOGHAR			
	40.	Bhakat Brothers, S. B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE			
	41.	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 1807.	(Reg.)
	42.	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	43.	M.P.P. House, 87, 1st Cross, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
	44.	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura.	(Rest.)
	45.	S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	46.	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
	47.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet.	(Reg.)
	48.	Atam Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
	49.	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore.	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI			
	50.	S/S Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjana Pally, 24 Paraganas.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY			
	51.	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
	52.	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA			
	53.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
	54.	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Saini, Ambegaonkars Wada, Raopura.	(Rest.)
	55.	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda	(Rest.)
	56.	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA			
	57.	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)

(iii)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BHAGALPUR			
	58.	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHAVANAGAR			
	59.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
BHOPAL			
	60.	Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din. Bldg., Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
	61.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book sellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR			
	62.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Rest.)
BDAPUR			
	63.	Sh. D. V. Deshpande. Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BIKANER			
	64.	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate.	(Rest.)
	65.	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed. Bazar.	(Rest.)
BOLPUR			
	66.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.).	(Rest.)
BOMBAY			
	67.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	68.	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sallor Building, Dadar.	(Reg.)
	69.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	70.	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	71.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	72.	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	73.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
	74.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
	75.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
	76.	N. M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	77.	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd. 190/B, Khetwadi, Main Road.	(Reg.)
	78.	World Literature, Pyare Singh, Chug House, Agra Road	(Rest.)
	79.	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1.	(Rest.)
	80.	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007.	(Rest.)
	81.	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building.	(Reg.)
	82.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
	83.	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	84.	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.	(Reg.)
	85.	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road.	(Reg.)
	86.	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
	87.	Asian Trading Co., 310, The Mirabalee P.M. 1505.	(Rest.)
	88.	Secretary, Salestax Practitioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4

BOMBAY—Contd.

89.	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
90.	S/S Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhulabhai Desai Road.	(Rest.)
91.	India Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Road.	(Rest.)
92.	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
93.	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla.	(Rest.)
94.	International Book Links, Marine Lines.	(Rest.)
95.	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
96.	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Conditioned Market.	(Rest.)
97.	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao.	(Rest.)
98.	Subscribers Subscription Services, India. 190, Bazar Gate Street.	(Rest.)

CALCUTTA

99.	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
100.	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street.	(Reg.)
101.	Firm K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6-1A, Banchharam Akur Lane.	(Reg.)
102.	Oxford Book Stationery, Co., 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)
103.	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension.	(Reg.)
104.	S. C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I. C. College.	(Reg.)
105.	S. K. Lahiri & Co. Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
106.	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
107.	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
108.	K. K. Roy, 55, Bariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210.	(Rest.)
109.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
110.	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
111.	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
112.	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
113.	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
114.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
115.	P. D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Reg.)
116.	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
117.	N. M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
118.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
119.	Sushanta Kr. De, 32-C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Rest.)
120.	K. P. Bagche, 286, B. B. Ganguli Street.	(Reg.)
121.	Overseas Publications, 14, Hare Street.	(Rest.)
122.	A. G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane.	(Rest.)
123.	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road.	(Rest.)
124.	Book Corporation, 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)

CALICUT

125.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest.)
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CHANDIGARH

126.	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22D.	(Reg.)
127.	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22B.	(Reg.)
128.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CHANDIGARH—Contd.			
	129.	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	130.	English Book Shop, 14, Sector 22-D.	(Rest.)
	131.	Jain General House, Sector No. 77-72(2), 17-D.	(Reg.)
	132.	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Reg.)
	133.	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	134.	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
	135.	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B.	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE			
	136.	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street.	(Reg.)
	137.	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Post Office Road	(Rest.)
	138.	Continental Agencies, 4-A, Sakthi Vihar.	(Rest.)
	139.	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK			
	140.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack.	(Reg.)
	141.	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
	142.	New Students Store.	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN			
	143.	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
	144.	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	145.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	146.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market.	(Rest.)
	147.	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
	148.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI			
	149.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg.)
	150.	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	151.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bed: (Vijaya General) Agency Delhi Ahata Kedara, Chamellian Road.	(Reg.)
	152.	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony. P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009.	(Reg.)
	153.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	154.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	155.	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	156.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	157.	J. M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate.	(Reg.)
	158.	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	159.	K. L. Sethi, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shanti-nagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
	160.	Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	161.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
	162.	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	163.	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
	164.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)
	165.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	166.	Amar Hindi Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	167.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168.	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest.)
	169.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	170.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—Contd.			
	171.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balmaran.	(Rest.)
	172.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	173.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	174.	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Daryaganj-110006.	(Reg.)
	175.	Amr Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	176.	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.	(Rest.)
	177.	Sanskrit Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	178.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	179.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	180.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines.	(Rest.)
	181.	University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	182.	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
	183.	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar.	(Reg.)
	184.	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar.	(Reg.)
	185.	D. K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)
	186.	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	187.	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura.	(Rest.)
	188.	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari.	(Regular)
	189.	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri.	(Reg.)
	190.	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road.	(Rest.)
	191.	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar.	(Rest.)
	192.	Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
	193.	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi.	(Reg.)
	194.	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings.	(Reg.)
	195.	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdra.	(Rest.)
DEORIA			
	196.	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.).	(Rest.)
DHANBAD			
	197.	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR			
	198.	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road	(Rest.)
	199.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM			
	200.	Pai & Co., Broadway.	(Rest.)
ERODE			
	201.	Kumaran Book Depot.	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.			
	202.	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAUHATI			
	203.	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	204.	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
GAYA			
	205.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg.	(Regular)
	206.	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road.	(Rest.)
GHAZIABAD			
	207.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
	208.	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar.	(Reg.)
GOA			
	209.	Singhal's Book House, P.O. B. No. 70, Near the Church.	(Rest.)
GURGAON			
	210.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
GUNTUR			
	211.	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR			
	212.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.	(Reg.)
	213.	Titer Bros., Sarafa.	(Rest.)
	214.	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar.	(Regular)
	215.	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	216.	Grover Law House, Near High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
	217.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
	218.	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar.	(Regular)
HARDWAR			
	219.	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri	(Rest.)
HATHRAS			
	220.	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	221.	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras.	(Rest.)
HUBLI			
	222.	Parvaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD			
	223.	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.	(Reg.)
	224.	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69 Gharkaman.	(Rest.)
	225.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)
	226.	Labour Law Publications, 873 Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	227.	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Regular)
	228.	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda.	(Reg.)
INDORE			
	229.	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahtama Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	230.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura.	(Rest.)
	231.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
	232.	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar.	(Reg.)
	233.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar.	(Rest.)
	JABALPUR		
	234.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.	(Reg.)
	235.	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
	236.	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt	(Rest.)
	JAIPUR		
	237.	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza.	(Rest.)
	238.	Dominion Law Depot, Shah Bldg., S. M. Highway, P. B. No. 23.	(Rest.)
	239.	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta.	(Rest.)
	240.	University Book House, Choura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	JAIPUR CITY		
	241.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp Prem Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
	242.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Reg.)
	243.	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)
	244.	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar.	(Rest.)
	245.	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	246.	Best Book Co., S. M. S. Highway.	(Rest.)
	247.	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Reg.)
	248.	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur.	(Reg.)
	JAMMU TAWI		
	249.	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow.	(Reg.)
	JAMNAGAR		
	250.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road.	(Reg.)
	JAMSHEDPUR		
	251.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Disgonal Rd., P. B. No. 78.	(Reg.)
	252.	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith.	(Reg.)
	253.	Sanyal Bros., Book Sellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	254.	Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)
	JEYPORE		
	255.	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	JHANSI		
	256.	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad.	(Rest.)
	JHUNJHUNU (RAJ.)		
	257.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra.	(Reg.)
	JODHPUR		
	258.	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
	259.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	c
JODHPUR—Contd.			
	260.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
	261.	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR			
	262.	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY			
	263.	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
	264.	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G. T. Road.	(Rest.)
KANPUR			
	265.	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	266.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	268.	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
	269.	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
KAPSAN			
	270.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KHURDA			
	271.	Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Puri).	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR			
	272.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA			
	273.	S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara).	(Reg.)
KURSEONG			
	274.	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling.	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW			
	275.	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar.	(Reg.)
	276.	Brithis Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
	277.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
	278.	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154.	(Reg.)
	279.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road.	(Rest.)
	280.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA			
	281.	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
	282.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road.	(Rest.)
	283.	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	284.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)

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Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	c
MADRAS			
	285.	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmoregore.	(Reg.)
	286.	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big. Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
	287.	K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384.	(Reg.)
	288.	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
	289.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
	290.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sajurama Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
	291.	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road.	(Rest.)
	292.	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)
	293.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane	(Rest.)
	294.	Swamy Pubhshers, P. B. No. 2468.	(Rest.)
	295.	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore	(Rest.)
	296.	Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI			
	297.	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road.	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR			
	298.	Nahata Bros., Book Sellers & Stationers.	(Rest.)
MANGALORE			
	299.	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail.	(Rest.)
MANIPUR			
	300.	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal.	(Rest.)
MEERUT			
	301.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
	302.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.	(Reg.)
	303.	Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
	304.	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market.	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.			
	305.	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street.	(Rest.)
MORADABAD			
	306.	Rama Book Depot, Station Road.	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI			
	307.	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR			
	308.	B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.	(Reg.)
	309.	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR			
	310.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
MYSORE			
	311.	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg.)
	312.	People Book House, Opp. Gagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)
	313.	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
NADIAD			
	314.	R. S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR			
	315.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	316.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NAINITAL			
	317.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI			
	318.	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319.	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	320.	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	321.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 323	(Reg.)
	322.	Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	323.	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	324.	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box No. 553.	(Reg.)
	325.	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
	326.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road,, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
	327.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Stv P E No 96 Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	328.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	329.	People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rama Jhansi Road	(Reg.)
	330.	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	331.	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	332.	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
	333.	The Secretary, Indian Met Society, Lodi Road	(Reg.)
	334.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	335.	United Book Agency, 29-1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	336.	Hindi Book House, 82, Janapath.	(Reg.)
	337.	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	338.	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
	339.	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50 Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar	(Rest.)
	340.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
	341.	Subhas Book Dept., Shop No. 111, Central Market, Sriivaspati.	(Rest.)
	342.	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
	343.	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
	344.	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus.	(Rest.)
	345.	Navrang, R. B-7, Inderpuri.	(Rest.)
	346.	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
	347.	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	c
NEW DELHI—Contd.			
	348.	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
	349.	S. Chand & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
	350.	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	351.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	352.	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	353.	Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar	(Rest.)
	354.	Star Publications (Pvt.) Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
	355.	Indian Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	356.	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Das Marg.	(Regular)
	357.	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber.	(Rest.)
	358.	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
PALGHAT			
	359.	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet.	(Rest.)
PATNA			
	360.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	361.	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	362.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	363.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
	364.	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY			
	365.	Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix.	(Rest.)
POONA			
	366.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
	367.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	368.	Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road.	(Regular)
	369.	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana	(Reg.)
	370.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chal, Near Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
	371.	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Peth.	(Rest.)
	372.	Secy., Bharat Itihasa Samshodhan Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Peth.	(Rest.)
	373.	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Peth.	(Rest.)
PRAYAG			
	374.	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj.	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI			
	375.	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
	376.	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road	(Reg.)
PUNALUR			
	377.	M. I. Abraham (Kerala).	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDY			
	378.	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
RAJKOT			
	379.	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agency.	(Reg.)
	380.	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street.	(Rest.)
	381.	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1, behind S.B.1	(Rest.)
RAIPUR			
	382.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar.	(Rest.)
RANCHI			
	383.	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)
REWARI			
	384.	Tika Ram Singh Lal.	(Rest.)
ROHTAK			
	385.	National Book House, Civil Road	(Rest.)
ROORKEE			
	386.	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road	(Rest.)
SANGRUR			
	387.	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate.	(Rest.)
	388.	Gandhi Marg, Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR			
	389.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers.	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD			
	390.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.	(Reg.)
	391.	Miverva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
SHILLONG			
	392.	Allied Publications, 13, Oak Lands.	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR			
	393.	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
SILIGURI			
	394.	N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIMLA			
	395.	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI			
	396.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
SOLAN			
	397.	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
SURAT			
	398.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	399.	Guarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
	400.	B. P. Traders, Bhasia Building.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	c
TEZPURA			
	401.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI			
	402.	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY			
	403.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
TIRUCHIRAPALLY			
	404.	Shri Vidya.	(Rest.)
TRIPLURA			
	405.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM			
	406.	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	407.	Raddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
	408.	Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	409.	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthatta, Trivandrum	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN			
	410.	K. Thangarajan, 51, French Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
	411.	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR			
	412.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
	413.	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN			
	414.	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura.	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR			
	415.	Raj Book Service.	(Rest.)
VARANASI			
	416.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8	(Reg.)
	417.	Kobinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.	(Reg.)
	418.	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)
	419.	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)
	420.	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati Chowk.	(Rest.)
VELLORE			
	421.	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA			
	422.	Visalndhra Publishing House.	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM			
	423.	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	424.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co-Op. Stores.	(Rest.)
WARDHA			
	425.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)

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FOR LOCAL SALE

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone No 343708).
2. Govt of India Book Depot, 8, K. S Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No 23-3813).
3. Sales Counter, Publications Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. (Phone No. 372081).
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.
5. Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20.

S & R AGENTS

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C & I, Extension Centre Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5. Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.)
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o Chief Civil Admn, Goa, Panjim.
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhne, Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhawan, Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Pooni.
17. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam, Govt B D., Gauhati.
18. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The Officer-in-Charge, Extension State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The Officer-in-Charge, S. I. S. I Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The Officer-in-Charge S. I. S. I Habra, Tabaluri, 24-Parganas.
23. The Officer-in-Charge, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The Officer-in-Charge, S. I. S. I. Chronenning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsi Road, Calcutta-46
25. The O. I/S. S. I. S. O. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I/S. S. I. S. I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnapur, 24-Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt, Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M. P.).

NEW DELHI

36. The Registrar of Companies, H No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.

38. The Registrar of Companies, M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Box No. 334, Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Bldg. Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot (State Book Depot), Lucknow
47. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt., Govt. Stationery Stores and Pubs., P.O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh
54. Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt., State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sabha, Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt., Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sindhi (M.P.).
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I&E, Madras Harbour, Madras
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I-B-14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P. O Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla
79. The Deputy Director (S D), Esplanade, East Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.

84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.), Office of the Directorate of Supplies & Disposals. Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I. & B., Ministry of International Trade. Madras.
86. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines. Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T. D. Road, Ernakulam.
92. The Asstt. Director Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G. S. & Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I. & Supply, (Dep't. of Industry), Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras
103. The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110. The Principal Publications Officer Standing Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111. The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi
114. Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.
115. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
116. Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, W.H. & D. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
120. Registrar-General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.
121. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khustro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
122. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G.S. Road. Ulubari, Gauhati-7.
123. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
124. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
125. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
126. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
127. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
128. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
129. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.
130. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sportt. Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
131. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.

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132. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya. Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
134. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland. Kohima.
135. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chowk, Cuttack-1.
136. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
137. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
138. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
139. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari, West Compound, Agartala.
140. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6, Park Road, Lucknow.
141. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, 10th Floor, Calcutta-1.
142. The Director of Census Operations, Audaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
143. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector-8-C, Chandigarh.
144. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
145. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6.
146. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
147. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.
148. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Madras-10, Poes Garden, Madras.
149. The Director of Census Operations, Union Territory, Chandigarh.
150. The Director of Social Science Documentation Centre, New Delhi.
151. The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala State).
152. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Custom & Central Excise, Shillong.
153. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, I.D.O. Div., Visakhapatnam.
154. The Hqrs Asstt Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.
155. The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.
157. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha, Nagpur-440 001.
158. The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.).
159. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam Division, Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
160. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collector of Central Excise, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras-34.
161. The Asstt. Collectorate of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain.
162. The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office, Amravati.
163. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, M.O.D.I., New Delhi.
164. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Bhopal (M.P.).
165. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Int. Division, Indore.
166. The Director of H. A. U. Book Shop, Nehru Library Bldg., H. A. U., Hissar (Haryana).
167. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Dhubri.
168. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Cuttack (Orissa).
169. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Varanasi (U.P.).
170. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.
171. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, New Excise Bldg., Churchgate, Bombay-400 020.
172. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
173. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Allahabad.

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174. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Customs & Central Excise, Cochin-11.
175. The Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-18.
176. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.
177. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Sambalpur.
178. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Kanpur.
179. The Asstt. Collector, Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.
180. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Patna, C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.
181. The Asstt. Collector of Customs, Customs House, New Kandla.

RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS

1. S/s A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road Allahabad.
2. S/s Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
3. S/s Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.

FOREIGN

1. S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
2. S/s Aktiebolgat, S.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1956, Stockholm 16 (Sweden).
3. Reise-und-Ver Kohre sverlae Stuff Gart Post 730 Gotonleergstrlee 21, Stuttgart Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, Den (Germany West).
4. SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).
5. S/S Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-II, 35000 Padova (Italy).
6. S/s Wepf & Co., Booksellers, English Deptt. Eisengasse 15 Basel, (Switzerland).
7. Otto Harrassowitz, Buchhandlung Und Antiquariat, 6200 Wiesbaden, Taunustra (Germany).
8. S/s A Asher & Co., N. V. Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam-C. (Holland)
9. S/s Swets & Zeitlinger N. V. 471 & 487 Keizersgracht Amsterdam. (Holland).
10. M. F. Von Piers, Rechitract 62, Eindhoven (Holland)
11. H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 136, Gower Street, London W.C. 1.
12. Herbert Willson Ltd., Booksellers & Sub-Agents, 161, Brough High Street, London S.E.1. (England).
13. Buch Und Zeitachri Fren. M.B.H. Ind Export Cross Und, Konnissi On-buch Handling Internation Verlags-a-Uslieferung Hamburg (Germany).
14. S/s Store Nordiske Videnskabsoghandel, Remersgade 27 DK 1362 Copenhagen K. (Denmark).
15. The Ex-Libris, Buchhandels-gesellschaft, Harinnon Oswald & Co., K. G. Frankfurt Main. (Germany).
16. Dr. Ludwig Hantischel Universitytas-Buchhandlung, 34-C, Ottingen. (Germany)
17. Otto Koelitz Antiquariat, 624, Koenigsting Tunus Rernwaldstr-6. (W. Germany).
18. Asia Library Service, 1841, 69th Avenues, California. (U.S.A.).
19. Publishing and Distributing Co. Ltd., Mitre House, 177, Regent Street, London W.1.
20. Reise-U-Verk Ehrsv Verlag 7, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, Postfach-80-0830, Hosiawiesenstr-25 (Germany).
21. Arthur Probsthain Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, 41, Great Russel Street (London W.C.1.).
22. Independent Publishing Co., 38, Kennington Lane, London S.E. II.
23. Inter Continental Marketing Corporation, Tokyo (Japan).
24. Fritzer Kungl Hovbokhandel AB, Stockholm, 16 (Sweden).
25. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotanity, Kathmandu (Nepal).
26. Stechert Macmillan Inc., 7250, West Field Avenue, New Jersey-08110.

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REGISTRAR GENERAL & DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OFFICES

1. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-110 011, Phones 383761, 381284.
2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusru Manzil, Hyderabad-4.
3. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.
4. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.
5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.
7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.
8. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19, Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
9. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.
10. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.).
11. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).
12. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Yumnam Leikai, Imphal.
13. The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangrim Hills, Shillong-3.
14. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
15. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.
16. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chauk, Cuttack-1.
17. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh.
18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajasthan, Rambag Palace, Jaipur.
19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
20. The Director of Census Operations, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound, Agartala.
21. The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.
22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta-1.
23. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrach, Shillong.
25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012, Sector, 8-C, Chandigarh.
26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.
27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2 Under Hill Road, Delhi-110 006.
28. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.
29. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & Co. Islands, Kavaratti Islands via Calicut.
30. The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, 10, Poes Garden, Madras-86.